

# ARMY



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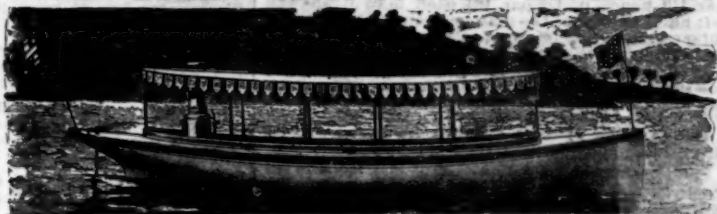
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### THE NEW DRILL REGULATIONS.\*

#### QUESTIONS AS TO THEIR INTERPRETATION ANSWERED.

Drill Regulations, Par. 121, prescribes that in the alignment the men retain left hand at the hip until command "front" is given. Pars. 140 and 221, turning. The instructor verifies the alignment and commands "front" upon completion of the movement. Par. 190, Open Ranks. The captain verifies alignment and commands "front." Is it contemplated that in these and similar movements that the men place left hands at the hip and retain them there until command "front" is given as in par. 121? In forming the battalion, par. 258, do captains command "order arms" after command "front?"

Pars. 140, 190 and 221. In each of these movements the men dress to the right or left, and Pars. 189, 121-126 explain how this is executed by the men in ranks. The same applies to all movements in which the men align themselves and execute "front" together. It is not prescribed in any of these cases that the left hand is dropped until the command "front." Pars. 257 and 258. If the rules in par. 112 are complied with, the men will be at the order when the captain commands "front" without further command.

In the new regulations, what is the rank of a battalion adjutant, and what is his position during and after the formation of the battalion? If there is more than one sergeant-major can his positions be assumed from those you give for the adjutants?

The position of the battalion adjutant would ordinarily be filled by detailing a lieutenant from one of the companies in the battalion, without regard to his rank, and without affecting the rank of the officer so detailed. There is nothing in the drill regulations on the subject. Par. 257 prescribes the positions and movements of the adjutant and sergeant-major of the battalion, from the sounding of adjutant's call to the posting of guides prolonging the line, inclusive, and par. 260, their positions and movements to the completion of the formation; Par. 255 prescribes their posts in line, taken at the times prescribed in par. 260. The positions of battalion adjutant and sergeant-major are all prescribed in the school of the battalion, just as those of company officers are prescribed in the school of the company, whatever be the number of battalions considered; each battalion being always regarded as a complete unit, having one adjutant and one sergeant-major. The positions of battalion adjutant and sergeant-major cannot be assumed from those given the adjutant and sergeant-major of the regiment.

Do the men in the sizing and forming the company put the left hand on the hip or is it only for the instruction of the squad or recruits?

Pars. 186 and 187 prescribe that the men "fall in" without repeating the details given in pars. 19 and 20. No command "front" is given in par. 186, as in par. 119, hence, under par. 186, each man drops the left hand as soon as the man next on his left has his interval, both while falling in a single rank and while forming the double rank.

How do you interpret par. 64 of Drill Regulations? Do you just simply quit the place with the right hand letting it fall by its own weight, or do you give it a slight push with the right hand? I have heard it argued both ways.

Par. 64. The piece is brought from the port to unfurl bayonet using the left hand alone.

In forming squad, P. 120, I understand that the men put up the left arm, as provided for in P. 20. Now, in sizing and forming the company, P. 186 and 187, do the men put up left arm? Am I to infer from P. 189 that in all company alignments, for instance, P. 190, 238, 210, etc., the left hand is put up?

Pars. 186, 187. The left hand is placed above the hip as prescribed in Pars. 19, 20. Pars. 189, 190, 208, 210, etc. Men in ranks place the left hand above the hip in dressing, and drop the hand at the command "Front" in each of these movements.

What letters do the commanding officers of companies use at battalion drill? For example: To fire by company. Page 95, par. 253 of the new Drill Regulations states: "In designating their companies the captains use the letter designation, as Company A, etc." Page 102, par. 267, states: "At the third command, the captains of the odd number companies command such company." Do not these statements conflict?

Par. 267. Captains use the letter designation only. The captain of "A" company would, at the time prescribed, command 1, "A" company, 2, etc.

What under the new U. S. Army Drill Regulations constitute a regiment, number of companies, field and staff officers?

Drill Regulations cannot prescribe what shall constitute a regiment. The infantry regiment, to fully exemplify the new Drill Regulations, should consist of three battalions; each battalion should consist of four companies, and should be commanded by a major. The regiment should be commanded by a colonel, and should have one lieutenant and three majors. The regimental staff and non-commissioned staff should be as heretofore. The battalion staff and non-commissioned staff should be constituted like that of the regiment, or have only one adjutant and one sergeant-major, according to the character of its service. For drill purposes alone the battalion should have an adjutant and a sergeant-major. In the Regular Service, as at present organized, the detail of officers and non-commissioned officers would have to be made to supply the places of two majors, three battalion adjutants and three sergeant-majors, thus depriving several companies of their complement.

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### REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Capt. L. G. Shepard, Act'g Chief Rev. Marine Division.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CRISFIELD, Md., Jan. 23, 1892.

At 12 45 this A. M. fire broke out in the office of the Penna. R. R. depot. In a few minutes the office was in a blaze, and flames, leaping up, caught on the roof, which was of tarred paper and gravel. For a while it seemed as if the whole building, with its contents, was doomed. The Rev. str. Crawford was lying alongside the wharf. As soon as the fire was discovered the fire alarm was sounded on the cutter. In a few minutes two powerful streams from her fire pumps were in full play upon the building. By the untiring efforts of the officers and crew, in about 20 minutes the fire was got under control, and before the town fire department arrived upon the scene the fire was extinguished.

The Crawford returned to Baltimore Jan. 21.

A Board consisting of Capt. Fenger, Capt. Phillips and Lieut. Hamlet, U. S. R. M., convened on Tuesday, Jan. 19, on board the revenue steamer Woodbury, at Boston, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of the *Galatin*, wrecked on the Massachusetts Coast, near Manchester-by-the-Sea, on Jan. 6. The findings of the Board have not yet been made public. The officers and crew of the *Galatin* lost all their personal effects, uniforms, jewelry and money; there was no time to save anything. A bill has been introduced in Congress to reimburse the loss. It contemplates giving all hands two months pay. In regard to the junior officers this sum is inadequate; it will not pay for one-half the loss. There are several theories which might account for the accident. The deviation table or the log may have been wrong, or the tide and wind may have set the vessels out of her course. The officers of the *Galatin* were: Capt. Gabrielson, Lieut. Wild, Dimock and Hesson, Chief Engr. Churchill, Asst. Engrs. Owen and Spear, and Pilot Wooster.

It is rumored in official circles that Capt. A. D. Littlefield will assume command of the revenue steamer *McLane* in March, relieving Capt. Thos. S. Smyth, her present commander, who it is learned has repeatedly applied to the department to be relieved of his command at Key West. The *McLane* has been ordered to proceed to Jacksonville to be docked and repaired. The vessel's bottom is extremely foul as she has not been out of the water since June last. The bill introduced in the Senate during the early part of the week for the construction of revenue cutters for service on the lakes was promptly reported by the Senate Commerce Committee and is now on the calendar awaiting action by the Senate.

### PERSONAL ITEMS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR G. R. B. HORNER, U. S. N., is living at 410 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT J. J. HUNKER, U. S. Navy, recently registered at the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, California.

Mrs. D. McMURTRIS is the guest of Medical Insp. and Mrs. W. K. Van Reypen, 1021 15th street, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, U. S. N., is a recent addition to the California Commandery of the Royal Legion.

COMMANDER C. M. CHESTER and Lieut. W. H. Reeder, U. S. N., were in Washington this week from the Naval Academy.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. I. MOORE, U. S. N., is a recent visitor in Kansas City en route to San Francisco, thence to Alaska.

CHIEF ENGINEER JOHN LOWE, U. S. N., of the *New York*, was in Washington during the week on business connected with his ship.

CHIEF ENGINEER ALBERT C. ENGARD, U. S. Navy, concluded his examination for promotion last week, and will be commissioned at once.

LIEUTENANT A. C. ALMY, U. S. N., arrived in Washington Jan. 26 from San Francisco on leave. He was recently detached from the *Thetis*.

MR. R. D. MOHM, formerly a well known pay clerk in the Navy, has been appointed Commercial Agent to the Congo Free State, vice Lieut. Taunt, deceased.

COMMANDER AUGUSTUS G. KELLOGG, U. S. N., recently retired, will continue to reside at St. Elizabeths, Washington, D. C., until his health shall improve.

LIEUTENANT AUGUSTUS C. ALMY, U. S. N., has been detached from the *Thetis*, and has arrived in Washington, where he is living with his father, Rear Admiral J. J. Almy, U. S. N., 1019 Vermont avenue.

CHAPLAIN CARROLL Q. WRIGHT, U. S. Navy, and family are spending the month of January at Marseilles and Toulon, and will return to Nice early in February.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. H. DAYTON, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the Naval Proving Grounds, Annapolis, is in Washington looking after orders to sea duty.

LIEUTENANT NATHAN SARGENT, U. S. N., naval attaché, has been making a special study of the use of liquid fuel in the Italian navy, where many experiments have been made, demonstrating the practicability of the scheme.

MISS MARY HURST, daughter of the late Lieut. William Decatur Hurst, U. S. N., was married, Jan. 20, at Germantown, Pa., to the Rev. Evelyn P. Bartow, of Providence, R. I.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER SETH M. ACKLEY, U. S. Navy, Hydrographic Inspector, U. S. Coast Survey, is occupying quarters for the winter at No. 2027 I street, Washington, D. C.

COMMANDERS WM. R. BRIDGMAN and A. S. Barker, U. S. N., have successfully passed their examination for promotion, which, however, will not be due for some months yet.

CHIEF ENGINEER MONTGOMERY FLETCHER, U. S. Navy, retires Feb. 15, and it is probable that his duties will be assumed by Chief Engr. E. D. Robie, U. S. N. Mr. Robie retires Sept. 11, 1893.

MISS LUCY CLEBORNE, daughter of Medical Director C. J. Cleborne, U. S. N., is spending the winter in Washington with the family of Chief Constructor Theo. D. Wilson, U. S. N. Miss Cleborne came to Washington from Chelsea, Mass.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. W. REISINGER has been compelled to give up for the present his important duties as detail officer in the Bureau of Navigation on account of illness. They are now being performed by Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER LOUIS KINGSLEY and Lieut. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., are undergoing examination for promotion by the Naval Examining Board this week. The former will return to the Boston Navy-yard and the latter to the Newark or Yorktown the latter part of the week.

THE officers of the post at San Diego, Cal., gave Rear Admiral Brown and the wardroom officers of the *San Francisco* and *Charleston* a dinner, Saturday, Feb. 18, which was a most enjoyable affair. Brief speeches were made by Army and Navy officers, but the remarks were mainly confined to "glittering generality."

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. M. BERRY, U. S. N., is in Washington this week on leave from Memphis, Tenn., where he has charge of the 16th Lighthouse District. He will return to his station about Feb. 1.

SPEAKING of the late Comdr. Joseph Marthon, U. S. N., the *United Service Gazette* says: "The deceased was reckoned an energetic officer, a reputation he deserved when we consider the late troubles on the river. The little *Palos* was always on hand when wanted, and she was the first man-of-war to reach Waukegan after the massacre of the two Englishmen at that station."

MEDICAL DIRECTOR WOODS, of the *Charleston*, who met with such a serious accident on Dec. 15, was reported, Jan. 6, to be slowly convalescing. So far as the fractured bones are concerned good union was taking place, but the effects of concussion still remained in the loss of smell and taste, and some peculiar brain symptoms following shock with occasional attacks of vertigo. Yet there is no reason to think that complete recovery will not ensue.

THE case of Commander F. R. Smith has been postponed by the Naval Examining Board for some days, to allow that officer to prepare answers to certain charges reflecting on his moral character which have been laid before the Board. He has engaged counsel to assist him.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. REMEY, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, resumed at Washington, Jan. 28, from his recent trip to San Francisco in connection with the *Baltimore* investigation. He stopped at Burlington, Iowa, on his return, to spend a few days with his relatives and friends.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Kate H. Offley to 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Fuller, U. S. M. C. Miss Offley is the only daughter of the well-known Holmes & Offley, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department under Secretary Welles, and is the sister of Asst. Engineer Cleland N. Offley, U. S. N., now on duty at the New York Navy-yard. Lieut. Fuller is at present serving at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and is a classmate of his future brother-in-law.

CHARLES NORDHOFF, the well-known journalist, is spending the winter at the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, Cal., with his daughters, and has been foremost in the numerous entertainments given to the officers of the *San Francisco* and *Charleston* since their arrival in port. The officers of the *San Francisco* and *Charleston* were given an enjoyable dinner by the Misses Nordhoff, of San Diego, Cal., on the evening of Jan. 14. The affair was given in the theatre of the Hotel del Coronado, and was the most successful event of the season. The favors were numerous and appropriate, and the cabins of the two ships are somewhat gay in appearance as a consequence.

MISS MARTHA HICHBORN, daughter of Naval Constructor Philip Highborn, U. S. N., gave a delightful luncheon and theatre party to a large number of her friends on Saturday, Jan. 23. They occupied the front row of the orchestra at the Bostonians performance of Robin Hood at Alhambra's Grand Opera House, where their bright young faces attracted much attention. Chaperoned by Mrs. Highborn, the party consisted of the Misses Martha Highborn, Marie Williamson, Jessie Miller, Florence Farnsworth, Lelina Barber, Florence Wilson, Louise Walnwright, Edith Woodward, Bessie Crow, Emily Thomas, Martha Robinson, Helen Gilkerson, Constance Adece, Lena Wilson, Nannie Williamson, Flora Rhee, Lelia Peachy, Anna Quackenbush, and the Misses Allen of the Navy-yard.

THE members of the Naval Post, No. 400, Dept. of Pa., G. A. R.—all old naval veterans—have passed resolutions sustaining the President of the United States in his demand for an honorable apology from Chili and full reparation for the insults committed upon our flag, and the indignities perpetrated upon the persons of their shipmates of the U. S. Navy. Failing in that, they urge him to call out the entire naval and military forces of the United States, and inflict such salutary punishment upon these people as will be a lesson to all other offenders, that the dignity and honor of the United States cannot be trampled upon except at a fearful cost to the offending parties. They tender their services to a man, and call upon all their shipmates throughout the United States to do the same. Finally, they tender heartfelt sympathies to the families of those who lost their lives, and pledge their shipmates who were injured that nothing short of a full and just reparation and honorable apology will satisfy the American people and their shipmates of the Naval Post 400.

ENSIGN VOLNEY O. CHASE, U. S. N., was married Jan. 20, at Erie, Pa., to Miss Eleanor P. Loomis, eldest daughter of Paymr. Loomis, U. S. N. The *Erie Dispatch*, referring to the event, says: "St. Paul's Church contained a large and brilliant assemblage to witness the impressive ceremony. Decorations of the Christmas-time remained in the church to give added beauty to the scene. The ushers were Surg. L. B. Baldwin, U. S. N.; Paymr. J. H. Chapman, U. S. N.; Lieut. George H. Stafford, U. S. N.; Lieut. George R. Clark, U. S. N., and Messrs. Wm. Warner and George A. Bliss. The best man was Ensign Benjamin Wright, U. S. N. The bride is a very handsome brunette and looked strikingly beautiful. In the absence of her father, now on the *Penacola* at Honolulu, she walked alone to the altar. After the ceremony a reception was given to the relatives and immediate friends of the bride at her home. Kobler's orchestra rendered a select programme of music and an elegant wedding dinner was served. The presents were numerous and beautiful and congratulations from a host of friends attend them. Mr. and Mrs. Chase left for the East, whence they will return shortly to reside at Erie, as Mr. Chase is stationed on the U. S. S. *Michigan*."

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 231 U. S. Infantry returned to Louisville, Ky., this week from a trip to New Albany, Ind.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CABELL, Jr., 14th U. S. Infantry, an able young Virginian of nine years' service, has been appointed regimental quartermaster by Col. Anderson in succession to Capt. John Murphy, recently promoted from 1st lieutenant.



CAPTAIN E. W. STONE, 21st U. S. Inf., was in Dayton, Ohio, this week.

CAPTAIN T. J. GREGG, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at Hueheme, Cal.

GENERAL A. J. PERRY, U. S. Army, looked up old friends in Philadelphia this week.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HARROLD, 31 U. S. Artillery, is spending the winter at Victoria, Fla.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., has gone to Enterprise, Fla., for the winter.

MAJOR PASSMORE MIDDLETON, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at Pewee Valley, Ky.

CAPTAIN J. V. DE HANNE, U. S. A., has left Brooklyn, N. Y., for West New Brighton, N. Y.

CAPTAIN C. A. BOOTH, 7th U. S. Inf., was a visitor to Pottsville, Pa., this week on recruiting business.

CAPTAIN J. N. WHEELAN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Stanton from a trip to Tucson, Ariz.

LIEUTENANTS ODOX GUBOVITS and Wm. Weigel, 11th U. S. Inf., abroad on leave, are at Graz, Austria.

CAPTAIN COLON AUGUR, 21 U. S. Cavalry, is visiting his parents at 2732 Dumbarton avenue, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL GEORGE STONEMAN, U. S. A., retired, is located for the winter at 17 West Utica street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES HUMPHREYS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Old Point Comfort, Va., on Sunday, on a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT G. W. BUDD, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the 9th Cavalry, is spending the winter at Glecova, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT A. I. MORIARTY, U. S. A., on leave from Madison Barracks until early in March next, is at Putnam, Conn.

ADJUTANT W. E. ALMY, 5th U. S. Cav., is a recent visitor to St. Louis, to take charge of a squad of recruits for his regiment.

MAJOR JOHN A. DARLING, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., early in the week, from a short trip to Boston, Mass.

CAPTAIN A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Art., has closed the regimental recruiting rendezvous at Bangor and opened one at Waterville, Me.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th U. S. Inf., returned to Ft. Niagara, N. Y., this week from a visit to Albany and New York City.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. G. MORTON, 6th U. S. Inf., of Ft. Porter, visited in New York City this week, and called upon friends at Governor's Island.

LIEUTENANT JOHN LITTLE, 24th U. S. Infantry, who is on college duty at Asheville, N. C., was made the happy father of a daughter on Jan. 15.

CAPTAIN THOS. F. TOBEY, U. S. A., lately retired, was, at last services, still at Vancouver Barracks before settling upon a permanent residence.

LIEUTENANT C. D. PALMER, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort McPherson, Ga., is at Council Bluffs, Iowa, called there by the serious illness of his father.

THE death of Capt. Abner Haines, Jr., 21 U. S. Infantry, promotes 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Turner to captain and 2d Lieut. Austin H. Brown to 1st lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT W. P. RICHARDSON, 8th U. S. Infantry, late aide-de-camp to Gen. Kautz, will arrive at West Point next week for duty at the Military Academy.

Major General Schofield has received a telegram from Gen. Stanley in which he expresses the opinion that the Garza insurrectionary movement is at an end.

LIEUTENANT HARRY L. HAWTHORNE, 4th U. S. Art., of Ft. Barracas, visited New Orleans, La., this week, and thence went to Washington, D. C., on a short visit.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CROZIER, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Washington, D. C., will shortly change station to New York City.

COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. A., passed through New York City, this week, en route to West Point, to bury there his youngest daughter, who died at Fort Monroe, Jan. 23.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN, of England, is doing his best to console himself for the loss of an eye by the reflection that General Lord Wolseley has but one eye and Nelson and Hannibal but one pair between them.

We regret to note the death at Fort Monroe, Jan. 23, of Ethel Pennington, youngest daughter of Col. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., a bright young lady in her 12th year. The remains were taken to West Point for interment.

THE many friends of Major Clifton Comly, U. S. Army, in New York and vicinity will be glad to learn that the chances and changes of military service require him to leave Indianapolis and take station at Governor's Island.

Mrs. HOWARD, wife of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., sailed for Europe on Wednesday on the steamship *Friesland*, and goes to France, where her son and daughter are at school at Chevreux. She will remain abroad for some months.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER MORGAN has received a communication from an ex-Army officer in Lower California stating that in the event of war with Chili a company of Mission Indians could be organized and sent to Chili for service. We don't want any Indians for service in Chili.

THE statement that Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d U. S. Art., now on duty at the Military Academy, was an applicant for appointment to the recent vacancy in the Ordnance Department, was an error. Lieut. Davis did not apply for examination for the vacancy and has no intention of so doing.

CAPTAIN J. O. MACKAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is at Los Angeles, Cal., where his father lies seriously ill.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., has returned to San Antonio from an enjoyable trip to Austin, Texas.

LIEUTENANT W. P. RICHARDSON, 8th U. S. Inf., late A. D. C. to General A. V. Kautz, is visiting at Paris, Tex.

CAPTAIN LOUIS BREGHEMIN, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

LIEUTENANT J. G. ORD, 18th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Clark, Texas, from a visit to Monterey, Mexico.

CAPTAIN JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Wednesday, to be absent for a week.

COLONEL DALLAS BACHER, U. S. A., of General Brooke's staff, has returned to Omaha from a trip to Fort Niobrara.

LIEUTENANT L. H. STROTHER, 1st U. S. Infantry, has returned to Angel Island from a tour of duty at Fort Bidwell, Cal.

GENERAL JOHN C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., who reached his 67th birthday this week, is spending the winter at South Bethlehem, Pa.

CAPTAIN C. A. EARNEST, 8th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Niobrara, who has been quite ill, is, we are glad to learn, again on duty.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, U. S. A., contributes to the St. Paul *Dispatch* an interesting professional article on "Engines of War."

LIEUTENANT G. B. DAVIS, 23d U. S. Infantry, has left San Antonio for the North, to spend until the latter part of March on leave.

GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE, U. S. A., discussed "Property" at last Sunday's mass meeting at Asbury M. E. Church, N. Y. City.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. WHITE, U. S. A., and Mrs. White are spending the winter very pleasantly at 25 Lambert avenue, Boston Highlands, Mass.

MAJOR J. W. FRENCH, 4th U. S. Infantry, has transferred from the California Commandery to the Oregon Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

GENERAL W. D. WHIFFLE, U. S. A., is spending a few days in New York City, where he has a legion of friends who are always glad to see him.

CAPTAIN A. L. MYER, 11th U. S. Infantry, on a four months' leave from Fort Niagara, N. Y., is residing at No. 2 Linden avenue, Troy, N. Y.

AMONG those who will join the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion is that gallant veteran, Gen. Horatio Gouverneur Wright, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON HUBBELL, 1st U. S. Artillery, of Fort Wadsworth, is a recent addition to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

LIEUTENANT TIEMANN N. HORN, 2d U. S. Art., lately of the 3d U. S. Cavalry and now in Texas, will shortly join Grugan's battery at Ft. Adams, R. I.

MAJOR W. A. ELDERKIN, U. S. A., contributes to the January number of the California *Illustrated Magazine* an interesting story entitled "John Bodkin's Baby."

LIEUTENANT T. R. RIVERS, 3d U. S. Cav., has rejoined his troop at Camp Pena Colorado, Tex., from Pulaski, Tenn., where he was recently called by the death of his father.

MR. HARRY MILLARD CLAPP, of the Treasury Department, eldest son of Capt. W. H. Clapp, U. S. A., is a candidate for membership in the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

COLONEL CHAS. G. BARTLETT, 9th U. S. Inf., called to Yonkers, N. Y., last week by the serious illness of his father, Prof. Bartlett, U. S. A., retired, will prolong his stay in New York and vicinity for a few weeks.

CAPTAIN JOHN MCGILVRAY, U. S. A., retired, is located for the winter at the Dennison House, London, Ontario. The 2d and 4th Regiments of Artillery have many pleasant remembrances of "Jack" McGilvray.

LIEUTENANT H. D. TODD, JR., 3d U. S. Artillery, came to New York this week from Washington Barracks, to act as "best man" at the wedding of Lieut. J. C. Rennard, 1st U. S. Art., to Miss Townsend, on Thursday evening.

A DESPATCH to the New York *Herald*, referring to the probable successor of the late Chief Justice Bradley, says: "Another wise selection would be Secretary Tracy. There is probably no member of the Cabinet more popular than the Secretary of the Navy."

ORDNANCE SERGEANT ROBERT F. JOYCE, for several years in charge of Fort Washington, Md., has just been retired after a most exemplary service on the active list, dating from 1880. From April, 1883, to July, 1885, he served as an officer of New York Volunteers.

COLONEL J. P. FARLEY, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is to be congratulated on his assignment to the important command of Frankford Arsenal, Pa., but he and his estimable wife and family will be sadly missed at Governor's Island, where they are universal favorites.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. MARYE, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., now on leave, with quarters at the Mt. Vernon Hotel, Baltimore, Md., has been succeeded in the command of Watertown Arsenal by Major James W. Reilly, lately stationed at the Powder Depot, Dover, N. J.

THE friends of Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and family at Governor's Island express much regret that the exigencies of the Service require them to move to Springfield, Mass., the colonel having been assigned to the command of that most important establishment, the National Armory.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. LOUD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, on leave, has been visiting 1013 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPTAIN HARRY C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., this week, on a short trip southward.

LIEUTENANT J. T. BARTLETT, 31 U. S. Artillery, has returned to San Antonio, Texas, from a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT G. H. PRESTON, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Pine Ridge Agency from a pleasant trip to Omaha.

LIEUTENANT A. B. SHATTUCK, 6th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Fort Porter, is at Manchester, New Hampshire.

GENERAL M. P. SMALL, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island, N. Y., on Wednesday from a pleasant trip to the South.

MAJOR EMIL ADAMS, 6th U. S. Cavalry, will leave Fort Wadsworth next week to spend the month of February on leave.

LIEUTENANT E. E. BENJAMIN, 1st U. S. Infantry, under recent orders, changes base from Fort Gaston to Benicia Barracks, Cal.

Mrs. HORUP, wife of Capt. H. D. Horup, U. S. A., Military Attaché at Paris, France, sailed for home Jan. 22 on the steamship *La Normandie*.

COLONEL MERRITT BARBER, U. S. A., returned to St. Paul this week from Pownal, Vt., where he was recently called by the death of his father.

GENERAL GEORGE CHASE GARLAND No. 45, is the name of a garrison of the Regular Army and Navy Union recently established at Madison Barracks, New York.

It is expected that the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the case of Major C. B. Throckmorton, 2d Art., will receive the action of the President this week.

CAPTAIN HENRY G. BURTON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., whose health has been poor for some time past, and who is now at San Diego, Cal., has been granted sick leave until further orders.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. C. COOK, 4th U. S. Infantry, is spending a leave until towards the end of March, when he will join his new regiment in the Department of the Columbia, probably at Fort Spokane.

COLONEL A. R. BUFFINGTON, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty in command of the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., will shortly assume command of the important arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois.

CAPTAIN WELLS WILLARD, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., who was slated for duty at Boston, Mass., will remain at San Antonio, and Capt. C. P. Eagan, on duty at San Antonio for some time past, will take charge of the Subsistence Depot in Boston, Mass.

FROM a San Francisco paper of Jan. 12, we learn that Major Edward Hunter, of the Judge Advocate's Department, U. S. A., has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California. The major's name is published with "36 young lawyers" composing his class at the law school.

MAJOR JAMES W. REILLY, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has been relieved from command of the U. S. powder depot at Dover, N. J., and as a member of the board on magazine arms, and is assigned to the command of the Watertown Arsenal, Mass. Our telegram in last week's paper in reference to changes of duty of officers of the Ordnance Department, omitted to mention the new detail of Major Reilly.

IN the JOURNAL of Jan. 16, we stated that Mrs. Anna Timothy Dorsett, who died recently at Jacksonville, Fla., could not be the widow of Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. A., as reported, for the reason that Gen. Howe was still alive and residing at Cambridge, Mass. We have since learned that the first husband of the deceased lady was Col. Marshall S. Howe, 3d U. S. Cav., brother of Gen. Albion P. Howe, who died in 1878.

RECENTLY Mr. R. Wildman, our Consul at Singapore, gave a ten course dinner in honor of Rear Admiral Harmony and the officers of the *Lancaster*, at which were present His Highness the Sultan of Johore, His Excellency Major Gen. Sir Charles Warren, Sir Edward O'Malley, Chief Justice Straits Settlements; the Marquis de Goyezuela, Consul for Italy; Major Rich, R. A.; Capt. Cragie, R. N., and a large number of consuls and members of council.

MR. MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, in an article on "Lincoln in War" in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, says: "I doubt whether Grant ever understood how Lincoln, single and alone, protected him from dishonor in the tempest of popular passion that came upon him after the disaster of Shiloh, and he was entirely without personal acquaintance with Lincoln. Grant never was in Washington until he was summoned there early in 1864 to be commissioned as lieutenant-general."

A BROOKLYN correspondent thus discusses a well known Army man: There are few men in the Lincoln Club who take a deeper interest in the welfare of the club than Mr. Jay Stone, of the Social Committee. He has proved himself a valuable member and has earned the good will of his fellow members. Mr. Stone has been an official in the War Department for over 20 years. He accompanied General Terry into the British Northwest Territory, in 1867, on the Sitting Bull Commission, and came prominently before the War Department officials for his capable work on that occasion. In recent years Mr. Stone has been chief of the Correspondence Division of the War Department, and has acted as private secretary to Secretaries Lincoln and Endicott. Mr. Stone is now chief clerk of the Permanent Board of Engineers of the United States Army on the fortifications of the entire country and on river and harbor improvements, and no civilian connected with the War Department has had more varied experience or enjoys a higher reputation than he.



The Chicago Times, referring to Chilian matters and the probability of war, says: "It is said that Capt. F. V. Greene, late of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, is to be a brigadier-general, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, can have the double stars of a major-general if he wants them. It is understood, too, that Wisconsin, headed by Secretary Rusk, will ask for a general officer's commission for Col. Chas. King, U. S. A., retired, of Milwaukee.

The marriage of Lt. J. Clifford Rennard, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Miss Mary Lookwood Townshend, took place on Thursday evening at St. Thomas's Church, New York City, a large and fashionable assemblage being present. It was a distinctively military wedding, Lieut. H. D. Todd, 3d Art., being "best man," and the ushers all Army officers. After the wedding there was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents. The married couple will join at Fort Hamilton next week, as Lieut. Rennard's duties with the light battery of his regiment will not admit of a protracted absence at this time.

The California Commandery, in an obituary notice of the late Gen. Patrick Edward Connor, says: "During a most critical period in its history, Gen. Connor was the chief representative of the Federal Government in Utah, and his position called for the highest exercise of firmness, justice and tact. The manner in which he, for nearly four years, exercised this command proved him to be possessed of the ability both of a soldier and a statesman. He has now passed away to join the silent majority, full of years, and regretted by all who knew him; a soldier of three wars, he won credit in all."

A DESPATCH of Jan. 23, from San Antonio, stated that Col. Hernandez, a gallant officer of Mexican Army, lately in command at New Mexico, was to be shot, Jan. 25, by sentence of court-martial, for complicity with Garza. A later despatch says: The execution did not take place, the prisoner having taken an appeal, through his attorney, to the Superior Military Court at the City of Mexico. It is believed, however, that the sentence of the Monterey Court-martial will be approved, and that Hernandez will be shot in the course of a few days. The specific charges against him were spongy and indifference in the prosecution of Garza and falsifying reports.

The Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association for December, 1891, is a most excellent number. It contains articles as follows: "The Horse," by Capt. A. E. Wood, 4th Cav.; "Some Thoughts on Military Setting Up and Gymnastic Exercises," by Lieut. P. E. Traub, 1st Cav.; "Cavalry Raids," by Lieut. W. H. Hay, 12th Inf.; "The Enlisted Men of the U. S. Army," by Capt. G. S. Wilson, 12th Inf.; "The Proper Relative Proportions of the Three Branches of the Service," by Lieut. W. A. Holbrook, 1st Cav.; a translation by Major C. C. Carr, 8th Cav., of a paper on "Cavalry Outpost Duty," by Gen. F. De Braok, and a translation by Col. R. P. Hughes, Inspector-General, of "Fighting on Foot of the Cavalry," by Prince Kraft-zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen. Some very interesting professional notes and book exchanges conclude the number. Major Carr, Fort Leavenworth, is the editor, to whom all communications for publication and all books for notice and review should be addressed.

The daily papers give a glowing account of the grand Charity Ball given in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday evening, Jan. 21. The officers and ladies of the neighboring posts of Fort Thomas, Ky., and Newport Barracks, Ky., were tendered complimentary invitations by the committee in charge, and were in many ways the recipients of courteous attention. The officers attending appeared in full dress uniform. The strength of Fort Thomas consists of the headquarters and two companies of the 6th Infantry. Four more companies of the Sixth are expected there in the spring. At present the commissioned roster is: Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf., commanding; Capt. J. C. Worthington, assistant; Capt. J. F. Munson and W. B. H. Crowell, and Lieuts. B. A. Byrne, Chas. Byrne, Z. W. Torrey, F. F. Taggart and G. C. Saffarrana, all of the 6th Inf. The old post of Newport Barracks, which is to remain garrisoned until Fort Thomas, three miles distant, is entirely completed, has as officers: Col. Wm. M. Wherry, major, 21st Inf., commanding; Capt. Thos. G. Townsend, 6th Inf., and Lieut. Chas. DeL. Hine, 6th Inf.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH.

THE New Year's eve dance at the post hop room was a most successful and enjoyable affair, under the able management of the Fourth Cavalry Ladies. It was attended by a large number of people from town, and all pronounced it the success of the season. Col. Compton left for the East Dec. 31, and arrived safely at Chicago after a very agreeable trip.

The heavy snowfall during the past week has added greatly to the pleasure of all. Sleighing parties nightly and daily have kept the lovers of winter sports much engaged, and the young people, ably chaperoned by the young married ladies, have coasted by moonlight in high glee.

Mrs. Captain Hatfield entertained at dinner on the evening of Jan. 11, and several lovely dinners for the entertainment of the post people were given during the week in town.

On Jan. 15 an excellent play was given at the post theatre for charity, and the house was crowded in spite of a downpouring rain. The cast of "A Scrap of Paper" was as follows: Prosper Courmont, Capt. Smith; Baron de la Glaciere, Lieut. Lockett; Brismouche, Mr. A. R. P. Crawford; Anatole, Mr. Smith Johnson; Baptiste and Francois, Lieut. Anderson; Louise de la Glaciere, Miss Bell Page; Suzanne de Ruseville, Mrs. Lockett; Mathilde, Miss Edith Crawford; Zenobie, Miss Della Smith; Pauline, Miss Lizzie Page, and Mme. Dupont, Miss Koerber. The audience became very enthusiastic soon after the curtain rose and it was realized what a high order of talent was on the stage. Lieut. Lockett gained much applause as the frigid baron, and Capt. Smith had the audience with him from the opening of the first act till the close of the third. The ladies' parts were all admirably played, Mrs. Lockett winning enthusiastic applause and a shower of flowers for her finished acting in the second act. The enthusiasm was unbounded when the curtain

fell, and there was much disappointment when Capt. Smith and Mrs. Lockett failed to step before the curtain and acknowledge the storm of applause and the calls for them. The local press and audience state that it was the finest thing—amateur or professional—ever seen at Walla Walla, and there is a loud call for its repetition at the Opera House in town at an early date.

Col. Mills's family arrived on Jan. 12, and express themselves pleased with the post. Much pleasure has been anticipated from their arrival, and many invitations "in welcome" were at once showered upon them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

JANUARY 26, 1892.

DURING the past week two officers of this post—Capt. Heistand and Lieut. Irvine—were summoned to Albany to appear before the U. S. Grand Jury in the case of the U. S. v. Private Brown, Co. E, 11th Infantry, accused of unlawfully aiding Chinese to enter the United States. The case was dismissed, no true bill being found. So ends the trifling episode, which, owing to the sensational journalism of a New York daily, became somewhat prominent about two or three weeks ago. The facts in connection with the newspaper are these: On Sunday, Dec. 27, 1891, the Times and World each had a short despatch from Lockport, N. Y. (22 miles from here), to the effect that a soldier had been arrested for complicity in a case of aiding Chinese to enter the country, and it was rumored that many more soldiers were implicated. This was about all, but the Herald did not have anything that day, and wired to a special party in the town, "Send us 2,000 words on the Chinese business at Ft. Niagara." This was, no doubt, enough to fire the imagination of the "local," upon which he drew his heaviest drafts for the nonsense he sent. But as the stuff appeared in such a paper as the Herald, and with all the regular marks of genuineness, it was, no doubt, looked upon as somewhat authentic. So much so, that the despatch was cut out of the paper at Headquarters, Governor's Island, and sent here for remark. It was returned with a report to the effect that one man, and one only, had been in any way mixed up in the affair, and he was promptly turned over to the marshal on demand. The whole thing is a good illustration of the mountain and the mouse fable.

Weather here very cold—down to 2. Ice on the pond on range about 9 inches thick, which is being cut and stored away for summer—and our successors.

New quarters and barracks are almost ready for occupancy.

No change in the personnel since last report, though we soon will lose Lieut.-Col. Bush, by promotion to his new regiment, probably the 25th.

Mrs. Offley, widow of Col. Offley, is expected here on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Robertson, wife of the Post Surgeon.

(Correspondence to the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

THE post has not been gayer this winter than at present, nor could it be much gayer. Quite a number of young ladies have come recently to make visits. Miss Celia Miles has been visiting at Capt. Pope's, and is now at Col. Townsend's; Miss Baldwin is at Lt. Perkins, Miss Owenshine at Capt. Randall's, Miss Scribner at Lt. Barnum's, Miss Irwin at Dr. Brooke's, and two or three others are here for shorter visits.

Last evening a german was given by the Misses Townsend for Miss Miles. Numerous card parties and luncheons have been given and are to be given.

Last Monday evening after the Lyceum a meeting was held of this branch of the Military Service Institute for an election of officers.

Wednesday afternoon the Cavalry Association held its annual meeting for the election of officers. About 200 votes were cast, including proxies. Most of the officers were re-elected.

Lt. Dean arrived here Friday with a detachment of prisoners from St. Paul. Lts. Koehler, Crowder and Cabell have made short visits here recently.

The Kansas City Times says:

At a meeting of the Fort Leavenworth branch of the Military Service Institute, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Maj. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Sec. and Treas., Lieut. C. H. Barth, 12th Inf.; Executive Committee, Capt. J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. F. Stretch, 10th Inf., and Capt. J. W. Pope, assistant quartermaster.

Capt. and Mrs. Hamner have gone on a four months' trip through the East, stopping on their way from Assiniboine at Poplar River to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Weber.

Some very interesting papers have been read before the Fort Sherman Lyceum. Lieut. Leyden, Adj. 4th Inf., is preparing a paper on recent Chilian wars that will be of unusual interest.

The Misses Randall gave a hop Tuesday night that is classed among the events of the season.

While some of the military prisoners were cutting ice on the Missouri river, Jan. 23, a determined effort to escape was made. Owing to the quickness of some mounted guards patrolling along the river bank, most of the men were promptly headed off.

Quite a number of the Fort Sidney garrison, among them Mrs. Ebstein, Dr. Tesson, Lieuts. Brook and Stamper, have been suffering with the national disease. All are improving.

A. A. Surg. Arthur Coe, Fort Missoula, has resigned to accept a lucrative practice in the city of Missoula. He is the son of Capt. Coe, 3rd Inf.

Dr. and Mrs. Woodruff have arrived safely at Fort Assiniboine, and are now comfortably located.

Lieuts. Crawford and Settle, 10th Inf., left Fort Apache, Ariz., recently in a blinding snow storm with Co. I of their regiment. They arrived at Wingate early in January after a most trying march.

In the Federal Court at Lincoln, Neb., Judge Duncy denied the application for a new trial in the case of Clinton E. Dixon, a private at Fort Niobrara, convicted of the murder of Corp. John R. Carter, and sentenced him to be hanged April 22.

#### SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

THE Express says:

The leap year hop at the post on Friday was a grand affair, complete in all its details. With the many brilliant lights the ball presented a handsome appearance, and for this the decorating committee, consisting of Mrs. Sniffen, Miss Martin and Mrs. De Witt, may justly claim credit. The programme of twelve dances was completed by midnight, and refreshments were served, after which the german was danced by forty couples, led by Mrs. Knight. Among those present were; Major and Mrs. Burbank, Major and Mrs.

Stoffen, Major and Mrs. Dunton, Col. and Mrs. Martin, Col. and Mrs. Beaumont, Major and Mrs. Summerhayes, Capt. and Mrs. Goodale, Lieut. and Mrs. Murdock, Dr. and Mrs. Moseley, Col. and Mrs. Dandy, Lieut. and Mrs. Feibiger, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Manning, Capt. and Mrs. Borden, Lieut. and Mrs. Livrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Halter, Mrs. Creary, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. De Witt, Mrs. Gibson, Misses Young, Annie Morris, Addison, Reed, Murphy, Clark, Jones, Creary, Simpson, Barran, Orden, Prime and Stanley; Col. Coppinger, Capt. Hassell, Mr. Rigby, Lieuts. Holbrook, Devore, Davis, Russell, Clark, Crowley, Schley, Brooke, Price, Simmons, Crafton and Kobbe. The reception committee was Col. Coppinger, Martin and Beaumont and Major Burbank.

The lecture delivered by Capt. Manning to the non-commissioned officers was on the subject of "Chili and its present strained relations with this country."

Lieut. and Mrs. D. J. Rumbough left Thursday for Washington Barracks. Their two boys, Stanley and Wright, remained with their grand-parents, Gen. and Mrs. Stanley.

#### TRANSFER OF THE REVENUE MARINE.

WE recently referred to the pamphlet of Mr. Linden Kent, containing the objections urged in behalf of "certain naval officers" against the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy. The argument, covering about 50 pages, is addressed to the Hon. B. F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, and, throwing out statistics and historical citations, runs about as follows:

The bill for the transfer of the revenue cutter service to the Navy was first introduced by Senator Wm. E. Chandler in 1889 and passed by the House during the second session of the 51st Congress. It failed to pass the Senate.

The transfer, if effected, would carry with it an increase in the annual appropriations of something over \$126,000.

The object of the bill is to create a legal fiction whereby the officers of the Revenue Marine may be nominally transferred from the civil service to the naval, in order that they may derive the benefits of the higher pay, and the pension and retired lists of the latter. These advantages, which Congress had denied them as civil servants of the Government, are fully secured by the proposed fictitious consolidation.

If the purpose of the scheme were to provide for a bona fide transfer, the officers of the two Services would have been placed on the same footing and their duties would have been made interchangeable. Officers of the Regular Navy would then be eligible to the command of revenue cutters. Such a proposition, however, would be met, at once, with the fatal objection that to make the execution of the laws a part of the regular duties of the military forces of the Government, would be in direct violation of the very spirit of our political system.

Hence the bill bears evidence on its face that it was the intention of those who framed it to keep the two sets of officers separate and distinct from each other. Officers of the Regular Navy are therefore excluded from revenue cutter service until the present generation of Revenue Marine officers shall have passed away, and their places supplied by graduates of the Naval Academy. In the meanwhile, the Revenue Marine officers of to-day are given the higher pay and emoluments of the Navy and yet remain in the undisputed pursuit of their accustomed duties. Moreover, the Secretary of the Navy is made a mere tool of, and is subordinated to the Secretary of the Treasury: for he is required by the terms of the bill to perform certain duties "as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary."

The immediate effect of the bill is to lower the dignity of the office of Secretary of the Navy; make a convenience of the Navy; and, while materially increasing the annual appropriations for its maintenance, add nothing whatever to its efficiency.

The "certain naval officers" referred to are in full sympathy with the Revenue Marine officers in their efforts to obtain the relief they so justly deserve; but it is thought they should obtain it on their own ample merits and not through the borrowed character of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 24, 1892.

Mrs. L. W. CURTIS, wife of Asst. Surg. Lloyd W. Curtis, held her Thursday reception in her new home on Maryland avenue. With her were her nieces, the Misses Compton, Miss Sotheron and Mrs. Forbes. A memorial bronze tablet to Lieut.-Comdr. George Washington DeLong, who perished while in command of the Jeannette expedition, was placed in position in the chapel last week, and will be unveiled at an early date. It occupies a very good place on the right of the chancel, just where the light from the stained glass windows can show it to best advantage.

Lieut. White, U. S. M. C., has returned to his duties at the Naval Academy, relieving 2d Lieut. Lucas, who goes back to the Washington Navy-yard. Naval Cadet Hugh Mallory, 4th Class, has been granted sick leave till Sept. 1 next, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Navy. Mrs. Comdr. Reeder was the hostess for the progressive euchre club on Friday night. Among those present was Mrs. Gov. Brown.

The semi-annual examinations begin on Jan. 23 for all classes and will last one week. The examinations are all written, each one being five hours long. As there are a large number of cadets on the "ragged edge," there is a corresponding feeling of anxiety, and the results of next week's labors will be eagerly looked for by all.

Naval Cadet Moale, Class '91, is spending a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Phythian.

The weather during the past week has been the coldest that has been felt here for three or four years, the Severn River being completely frozen over.

Miss Cordelia Phythian gave a most delightful party last Friday night of last week to her young lady and cadet friends. The main parlor and hall were cleared, and the floor waxed for dancing, while the other parlor, library and conservatory were all thrown open to the young people, who thoroughly enjoyed every moment of the evening. Capt. and Mrs. Phythian and Lieut. and Mrs. Dodge chaperoned the party. Miss Cordelia Phythian received the guests, this being the occasion of her "coming out."

Among those present were: Miss Schenck, Miss Todhunter, Miss Wickes, Miss Craig, Miss Handy, Miss Nicollis and Miss Magruder, the Misses Reeder, Miss Fay, Miss Chandler, of Washington; Miss Chamberlain, of New York, and Cadets Moale, Macchin, Ferguson, Jewell, Stirling, McNamee, Huxey, Myers, Low, Traut, Churchill, Tench, Montgomery, Potter, Haines, Spear and others.

The two plays presented by the Officers' Amateur Association last week went off most successfully. In the second play, Mr. Dezig brought down the house by answering in a plaintive voice, when asked if he could play football: "No, not this season, only Army men play football." The programme is given below. The other parts were sustained by Mr. Hood, Mr. Schenck, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Schell, Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Nilton, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Smith and Miss Hodes Craig.



## THE ARMY.

**BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.**

**STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War.**

**LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.**

## CONFIRMATIONS—JAN. 21.

## Medical Department.

Captain Edward B. Moseley, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon.

## Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant William M. Pierce, 2d Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant.

## Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Upham, 3d Cavalry, to be colonel.

Major Eugene B. Beaumont, 4th Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Captain Sanford C. Kellogg, 5th Cavalry, to be major.

1st Lieutenant Robert London, 5th Cavalry, to be captain.

2d Lieutenant Robert E. L. Michie, 3d Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant.

2d Lieutenant Lewis M. Koehler, 6th Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant.

2d Lieutenant Willard A. Holbrook, 1st Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant.

Powell Clayton, Jr., of Arkansas, to be 2d lieutenant of cavalry.

## Artillery.

2d Lieutenant Arthur T. Curtis, 2d Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant.

## Infantry.

1st Lieutenant John G. Ballance, regimental adjutant, 23d Infantry, to be captain.

1st Lieutenant John Murphy, regimental quartermaster, 14th Infantry, to be captain.

2d Lieutenant André W. Brewster, 10th Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant.

2d Lieutenant Michael J. O'Brien, 13th Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant.

2d Lieutenant Charles H. Muir, 17th Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant.

2d Lieutenant William M. Wright, 2d Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant.

## NOMINATIONS—JAN. 25.

## Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Austin H. Brown, 4th Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 15, 1892, vice Jones, 23d Infantry, appointed regimental adjutant.

2d Lieutenant Almon L. Parmerter, 21st Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant, Jan. 15, 1892, vice Cabell, 14th Infantry, appointed regimental quartermaster.

The nomination of 2d Lieutenant John Howard, 10th Infantry, for transfer to the cavalry arm, was withdrawn by the President on Jan. 25.

## JAN. 25.

Byron M. Cutcheon, of Michigan, to be the civilian member of the Board on Ordnance and Fortifications.

G. O. B. H. Q. A., Jan. 22, 1892.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 492 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

492. Post and camp guards will be relieved every twenty-four hours. Details for post guards will, as far as practicable, be made so as to insure privates an interval of not less than six days between tours, or only one tour in seven days. When the number of available men at a post is not sufficient to fulfill this requirement, extra and special duty men should be regularly detailed for night guard duty, still performing their usual duties in the day time. In no case, except an emergency, will the men be detailed for guard duty oftener than once in five days, and when necessary to fulfill this requirement the number of posts will be diminished, and the sentinels required to patrol a sufficient extent of ground to watch over all public property.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:  
J. C. KELTON, Adj.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Maj. James W. Souley, Q. M., will proceed from Atlanta, Ga., to the Port Hudson, La., National Cemetery on public business (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

Col. Alexander J. Perry, Asst. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on public business connected with the Q. M. Dept., and on the completion thereof will return to his station in New York City; and he will in future make such journeys between New York City and Philadelphia as the necessities of the Service may require (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Geo. E. Pond, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Plattsburgh, N. Y., and from thence to Manchester, N. H., and Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. C. F. Eagan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department (S. O., Jan. 18, D. Texas.).

## Pay Department.

Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr., will proceed to Ft. Clark, Tex., on G. C. M. duty (S. O., Jan. 22, D. Texas.).

Maj. William F. Tucker, Paymr., will proceed to Ft. Myer, Va.; Ft. McHenry, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C., and Ft. Monroe, Va., and pay the troops at those stations to Jan. 31 (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.).

## Medical Department.

During the absence of Capt. Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surg., on temporary duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Capt. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., will report daily at the recruiting rendezvous in San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of recruits (S. O., Jan. 15, D. Cal.).

Lieut.-Col. Dallas Bahe, Surg., Medical Director Dept. of the Platte, will proceed to Ft. Niobrara, Neb., on public business (S. O., Jan. 20, D. Platte.).

Capt. Henry G. Burton, Asst. Surg., having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.).

## Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

Par. 3, S. O. 16, Jan. 20, 1882, is amended to read as follows: Add. 2d Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, C. E., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d lieutenant in that corps, to date from Dec. 14, 1891, vice Jervey promoted, with his present date of rank, June 12, 1890 (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. David C. Houston, Lieut. Col. George

L. Gillespie and Capt. Thomas L. Casey, will assemble at Norwalk, Conn., to consider and report upon the subject of harbor lines at Norwalk (S. O., Jan. 23, C. E.).

Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Farley is assigned to the command of the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and is detailed as a member of the board on magazine arms, and he will also take temporary charge of the U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J. (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.).

Maj. James W. Reilly is relieved from the command of the U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., and as a member of the board on magazine arms, and is assigned to the command of the Watertown Arsenal, Mass. (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Algernon S. M. Morgan, ordnance storekeeper, is further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John E. Greer, O. D., will proceed from Providence, R. I., to Fitchburg, Mass., on public business in connection with the manufacture of projectiles (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.).

## THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., B. E. G. K. and L. Ft. Custer, Mont.; D. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G. and F. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; H. Fort Buford, A. T. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Capt. Moses Harris, recruiting officer, Milwaukee, Wis., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 30 (S. O., Jan. 23, R. Ser.).

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., C. D. H. and L. Ft. Winata, N. M.; K. San Carlos, Ariz.; G. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B. and I. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A. and E. Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Colon Augur is further extended one month (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. N. Wheeler will proceed from Fort Stanton to Tucson, A. T., on public business (S. O., Jan. 13, D. Ariz.).

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hdqs., G. I. and K. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F. Ft. Hancock, Tex.; A. and D. Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Eagle Pass, Tex.; E. Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; L. Fort Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

So much of par. 4, S. O. 293, Dec. 17, 1891, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Wm. D. Beach to report in person Feb. 1 to the C. O., U. S. Inf. and Cav. School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is amended so as to direct him to so report March 1 (S. O., Jan. 25, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. G. Bourke, Fort Ringgold, Texas, and Major L. T. Morris, Fort McIntosh, Texas, will report at Dept. Texas Hdqs. on public business (S. O., Jan. 22, D. Tex.).

So much of par. 1, S. O. 122, series 1891, as requires Troop D to take station at Fort Ringgold, Texas, is modified so as to assign the troop to Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O., Jan. 21, D. Tex.).

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. C. E. G. K. and L. Ft. Reno, Okh. T.; D and H. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; A. and F. Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

1st Lieut. Wm. E. Almy, adjt., will proceed from Fort Reno, O. T., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., at such time as the superintendent of the recruiting service shall indicate, for the purpose of conducting a detachment of recruits to the 5th Cav. (S. O., Jan. 18, D. Mo.).

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A. E. F. G. K. and L. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C. D. and E. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; I. Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; B. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.—Indian troop.

2d Lieut. Chas. D. Rhodes, Fort McKinney, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for assignment to temporary duty with Troop L, 6th Cav. (S. O., Jan. 18, D. Platte.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, is granted Major Emil Adam, Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O., Jan. 18, D. Platte.).

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel John J. Upham.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. I. and K. Ft. Meade, S. D.; L. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F. and G. Ft. Yates, N. D.; H. Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about March 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Chas. W. Farber, Ft. Meade, S. D. (S. O., Jan. 23, D. Dak.).

The C. O. Fort Snelling will send one company of infantry to Red Wing, Minn., to act as escort and firing party at the funeral of the late Col. James S. Brislin (S. O., Jan. 19, D. Dak.).

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel James Biddle.

Hdqs., A. D. E. F. G. and I. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B. and H. Ft. Du Chene, Utah; C. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K. Fort Myer, Va.

2d Lieut. Guy H. Preston, having completed the duties assigned him, will return to Pine Ridge Agency, S. D. (S. O., Jan. 18, D. Platte.).

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Minsner.

Hdqs., A. F. G. and K. Ft. Grant, A. T.; E. and I. Ft. Apache, A. T.; B. and H. San Carlos, A. T.; C. and D. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James A. Ryan is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. W. B. Kennedy, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O., Jan. 19, D. Ariz.).

## 1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A. G. I. and K. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; C. D. and L. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B. H. and M. Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; F. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Lieut.-Col. R. Loder is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth (S. O., Jan. 14, D. East, 1892.).

Sergt. Walker Koller, Battery B, for absence without leave and violation of post orders in regard to civilian clothing, has been reduced to the ranks, mulcted \$20, and relegated to confinement at hard labor for two months.

## 2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C. G. and H. Ft. Adams, R. I.; L. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E. Ft. Preble, Me.; B. and D. Ft. Warren, Mass.; A. and F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; K. and M. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

Sergt. A. C. Fielding, Battery C, for drunkenness in quarters and absence from roll call, has been mulcted \$1.

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel L. R. Livingston.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; B. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; B. and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

## 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C. D. K. L. E. G. and I. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; F. Ft. Riley, Kas.; H. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. and M. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; B. Ft. Adams, R. I.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne will report for special duty to the C. O. Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O., Jan. 22, D. East.).

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Chas. D. Palmer is extended fourteen days (S. O., Jan. 25, D. East.).

## 5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham.

Hdqs., B. C. D. F. H. and K. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.; E. and L. Ft. Canby, Wash.; A. and I. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate, to date from Jan. 18, is granted 2d Lieut. Alvin H. Sydenham (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

## 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A. B. E. G. and H. Angel Island, Cal.; C. and D. Benicia Bks., Cal.; F. Ft. Gaston, Cal.; I. Ft. Bidwell, Cal.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother is relieved from duty at Fort Bidwell, Cal. He will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty with his company (S. O., Jan. 18, D. Cal.).

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, from Co. C to K; 1st Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, from Co. K to C; 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Crofton, from Co. I to F (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

## 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.

1st Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, R. Q. M., will report in person to Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf., president of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., Jan. 26, H. Q. A.).

## 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I. Ft. Sully, S. D.—Indian company.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Wm. C. Bartlett is extended twenty days (S. O., Jan. 23, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. Wm. C. Neary is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Ft. Pembina, N. D., and take station, relieving 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery of command. Lieut. Avery will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and take station (S. O., Jan. 19, D. Dak.).

## 5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., D. and E. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B. and H. Jackson Bks., La.; C. and G. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

S. O. 4, directing the discharge of Sergt. John Kennard, Co. D, is revoked (S. O., Jan. 25, D. East.).

Capt. Henry Romeyn and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O., Jan. 26, D. East.).

## 6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., F. and G. Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E. Newport Barracks, Ky.; A. Ft. Wood, N. Y.; H. B. and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; C. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; I. Ft. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Chas. G. Morton will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y., for special duty (S. O., Jan. 26, D. East.).

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Chas. DeL. Hine, from Co. G to E; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Simmons, from Co. E to G (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Columbus will send certain military convicts to the military prison at Leavenworth, under charge of a guard, commanded by 1st Lieut. Chas. G. Morton (S. O., Jan. 26, D. East.).

## 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. and F. Ft. Logan, Colo.; G. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Fort Sill, O. T.—Indian company.

Capt. Chas. A. Booth, recruiting officer, Harrisburg, Pa., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 21, 26, and 30, on duty in connection with the recruiting service (S. O., Jan. 19, R. Ser.).

## 8th Infantry, Colonel J. J. Van Horn.

Hdqs., A. E. and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C. and D. Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F. and I. Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B. and G. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Wilds P. Richardson, now on leave, will report to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 1 (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

## 10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson.

Hdqs., B. and D. Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A. and F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C. San Diego Bks., Cal.; E. and I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Ft. Reno, O. T.

2d Lieut. Chas. Crawford will proceed from Fort Wingate, N. M., via Albuquerque, to San Carlos, A. T., on G. C. M. duty (S. O., Jan. 19, D. Ariz.).

## 11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac B. DeRussy.

Hdqs., F. and H. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; A. and D. Manassas Bks., N. Y.; B. and G. Ft. Apache, A. T.; C. and E. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

## 13th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E. and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. F. and H. Ft. Yates, N. D.; B. C. and D. Ft. Sully, S. D.; I. Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

## 13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., B. E. and H. Ft. Supply, I. T.; A. C. and D. Ft. Sill, Okh. T.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G. and I. Fort Supply, I. T.—Indian company.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Henry C. Cook, Fort Sill, O. T. (S. O., Jan. 15, D. Mo.).

## 17th Infantry, Colonel John S. Poland.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

In the case of a corporal of Co. A, recently tried at Fort D. A. Russell for absence without leave and disorderly conduct in quarters, Gen. Brooke says: "The evidence in this case discloses such a lack of co-operation in the enforcement of discipline upon the part of certain non-commissioned officers of the company to which the accused belongs as demands the immediate attention of the company commander."



**19th Infantry, Colonel W. H. Jordan.**  
Hdqrs., A. B. G. and H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Par. 4, S. O. 4, Jan. 6, H. Q. A., detailing 1st Lieut. Francis H. French for duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is revoked (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**  
Hdqrs., A. B. D. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont. C. and I. Camp Poplar River, Mont.—Indian company.

**21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.**  
Hdqrs., A. B. C. and E. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. Ft. Du Chene, Utah; F. G. H. and I. Ft. Randall, S. D.—Indian company.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James W. McAndrew is extended ten days (S. O. 5, Jan. 20, D. P. Matter.)

Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, recruiting officer, Cincinnati, O., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Dayton, O., Jan. 21, 26, and 30, on recruiting service (S. O. 15, Jan. 19, R. Ser.)

**22nd Infantry, Colonel John J. Coppinger.**  
Hdqrs., A. F. F. and H. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and D. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and G. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. G. B. Davis (S. O. 5, Jan. 18, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Allaire, recruiting officer, Louisville, Ky., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at New Albany, Ind., Jan. 25 (S. O. 19, Jan. 23, R. Ser.)

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**  
Hdqrs., A. D. B. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; E. Ft. Thomas, A. T. C. Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G. and H. San Carlos, Ariz.

2d Lieut. J. D. Leitch is appointed recruiting officer at San Carlos, A. T., relieving 1st Lieut. C. C. Ayler, 10th Cav. (S. O. 12, Jan. 19, D. Ariz.)

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**  
Hdqrs., F. G. and H. Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D. Ft. Custer, Mont.; B. C. and E. Ft. Buford.

1st Lieut. Carroll A. Devo, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will report at St. Paul, Minn., on public business (S. O. 9, Jan. 23, D. Dak.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 398.)

G. O. 5, H. Q. A., Jan. 26, 1892.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 108 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

108. Furloughs in the prescribed form for a period of twenty days may be granted to enlisted men by the commanding officer of a post, or by a regimental commander, if the company or companies to which they belong are under his control. They will not be granted to soldiers about to be discharged, except under the act of June 16, 1890, providing for furlough and discharge after three years' faithful service; and then company commanders will obtain from the men furloughs their post office address for the period of their absence, and take their signature for the formal notice of discharge contemplated in paragraph 145, Army Regulations; this notice will be sent to the chief paymaster of the department, or to the paymaster whose station is most convenient for the discharged soldier, who will be instructed when his final statement is transmitted to him to what paymaster to apply for his final pay. Any soldier unable to establish his identity to the satisfaction of the paymaster may send his final statement to the paymaster General for settlement.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:  
J. C. KILTON, Adj.-Gen.

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Jan. 23, 1892.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

##### Corps of Engineers.

Major Garrett J. Lydcher, to be lieutenant col., Dec. 14, 1891, vice Merrill, deceased.

Capt. John C. Allary, to be major, Dec. 14, 1891, vice Lydcher, promoted.

1st Lieut. George W. Goethals, to be capt., Dec. 14, 1891, vice Allary, promoted.

2d Lieut. Henry J. Terry, to be 1st lieut., Dec. 14, 1891, vice Goethals, promoted.

Actg. 2d Lieut. Edgar Jackson, to be 2d lieut., Dec. 14, 1891, with rank from June 12, 1891, vice Terry, promoted.

##### Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Wm. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav., to be major, Jan. 1, 1892, vice Jackson (10th Cav.), promoted in active service.

1st Lieut. Charles J. Ayres, 10th Cav., to be capt., Jan. 1, 1892, vice Kennedy (10th Cav.), promoted.

##### Infantry Arm.

Major Henry C. Cook, 11th Inf., to be lieutenant col., Jan. 2, 1892, vice Ayres (11th Inf.), deceased.

Capt. George S. Loggitt, 2d Inf., to be major, Jan. 2, 1892, vice Cook (11th Inf.), promoted.

1st Lieut. John Kinzie, 2d Inf., to be capt., Jan. 2, 1892, vice Loggitt (2d Inf.), promoted.

##### TRANSFERS.

2d Lieut. Thomas N. Horn, from the 3d Cav. to the 2d Art., Dec. 18, 1891, with rank from June 12, 1891, vice Willcox, resigned.

##### CASUALTY.

Capt. Almer Heines, Jr., 2d Inf., died Jan. 22, 1892, at Cincinnati, O.

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Meade, Va., Jan. 26. Detail: Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Ensign M. Miller, 5th Art.; John P. Story, 4th Art.; John M. K. Davis, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Ramsey D. Potts, 2d Art.; Wm. B. Baker, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Coldeo L. H. Hughes, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Danne, 3d Art.; J. A. (S. O. 15, Jan. 23, D. East.)

#### Recruiting Service.

The following officers are relieved from recruiting duty on the contract of six months and will then proceed to join their respective regiments: 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav., May 14; 1st Lieut. Hiel S. Babcock, 5th Cav., April 16; 1st Lieut. John B. Gardner, 5th Cav., March 4; 2d Lieut. Geo. S. Cartwright, 24th Inf., March 12 (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)

#### Retirements of Enlisted Men.

1st Ord. Sergt. Robert E. Joyce, now at Fort Washington,

Mo., is, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list, to take effect upon his arrival at Washington Barracks, D. C., and will repair to his home (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

#### COLLEGE DUTY.

1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, retired, is relieved from further duty at Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, N. Y., and is detailed as professor at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Warren R. Dutton, retired, is detailed for service as professor at Fairfield Seminary, Fairfield, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, 17th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville, Ark., to take effect March 1, 1892.

1st Lieut. Harry L. Hawborne, 4th Art., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Charles H. Warren, retired, is detailed for service as professor at the State Agricultural College of Oregon, Corvallis, Oregon.

(S. O., Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

**Fresh Vegetables.**—Gen. DuBarry, C. G. S., has announced to his department that "it is desired, as far as practicable, to procure fresh vegetables from, and encourage their production by, people in the vicinity of posts, where they can be so procured of proper quantities with advantage to the United States."

#### THE LAST OF THE IROQUOIS.

THE retirement, at his own request, from active service of Capt. Cornelius C. Cusick, 23d U. S. Inf., after an honorable service dating from 1862, recalls the fact that he was born on the banks of the Niagara River August 2, 1835, and at the age of 26 was installed as chief of the Six Nations by right of inheritance. He resigned the office in 1866, the year of his appointment in the Regular Army. His honorable retirement from active service is a well-merited one, and he is to be congratulated. Capt. Cusick has been with his family for some time at his home at 385 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio. For the next two years his entire time will be devoted to the interests of the World's Columbian Exposition in the Department of Archaeology and Ethnology.

#### REORGANIZING THE INFANTRY.

THE correspondent whose article on infantry reorganization we published January 16, sends us the following comparison and the relative cost of his proposed plan, that of the present organization, and that proposed by Senator Proctor:

	His Plan (1).	Senator Proctor's Plan (2).	Present Organization (3).
Colonels.....	20 \$60,000	15 \$112,500	25 \$112,500
Lieut.-Colonels.....	20 20,000	25 100,000	25 100,000
Major.....	60 2,000	50 175,000	25 87,500
Captain.....	500 104,000	300 750,000	220 630,000
1st Lieutenant.....	200 50,000	200 400,000	300 525,000
2d Lieutenant.....	240 360,000	200 300,000	220 324,000
Officers.....	860 \$1,500,000	820 \$1,941,000	875 \$1,890,000

(1) With a proviso that the President may in time of peace reduce the number of companies in each regiment to not less than eight, and a provision for the retirement, etc., of the colonels and lieutenant-colonels (five of each) left surplus by this act, lieutenant-colonels to be retired as colonels. Under this plan the infantry gain what is wanted, and their organization is not destroyed, as it would be by Senate bill 1038.

(2) And a proviso in Senate bill 1038, for reducing the number of companies ad libitum. It is assumed that the field officer and captains have over 20 years service, and 1st lieutenants over 15 years, and 2d lieutenants over five years.

(3) Assuming all field officers and captains to have over 20 years service, all 1st lieutenants over 15 years, and all 2d lieutenants over five years.

#### "WAR WITH CHILL."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR editorial in your issue of Jan. 23, 1892, is so good, and tends so strongly in the proper direction, that you deserve the thanks of the Navy for your effort to place matters in their proper light. The Navy owes you its thanks for the reason that it, above everything else, has to bear the brunt of the ill-considered contempt entertained by the Spanish American republics for the United States. The Navy, as a whole, and not for a selfish reason either, thanks God, that at last the United States has made a stand for the ordinary civility accorded other people. As you pointed out, from Encladna and Guaymas to Cape Horn, the fact of being a citizen of the United States is considered as sufficient cause for snubs of all kinds, and back from the coast, sufficient cause for murder. This last has been plainly shown in a hundred instances within the last twenty years. And, unfortunately, the fact that some few influential citizens of this country own mines in or have business connections with those countries, has sufficed to keep our Government from demanding proper satisfaction.

Secretary Tracy is the first to point out that strict interpretations of international law will not be tolerated when it leads to the murder of innocent people on board vessels flying the U. S. flag. His treatment of the Barranquilla affair is a semi-official declaration of what every naval officer has known for twenty-five or thirty years, viz: That semi-civilized people, such as those who inhabit the Spanish American republics, look upon magnanimity and fair dealing as pusillanimity and cowardice. This latter fact should be known to our countrymen. The fact that the men in the United States most influential in having the United States treat those people with so much of magnanimity, are known to be immensely interested, financially, in having peace at any price, has given those people the opinion that we are sordid to the last degree, that with us above every other people on earth the jingling of the dollar cures the hurt that honor feels.

They imagine that the United States inhabited by those lowest of low persons "Los Pobros Americanos," will never resist by war any insult, if it will cost a few dollars to do so. And they are sustained in that position by extracts from some American papers, diligently circulated among them, which are under the influence of men interested in business with those countries. Look over

the large number of our people who have been ruthlessly murdered in Mexico in the last ten years, murdered because they are natives or citizens of the United States. There is scarcely a day passes but what news of outrage upon our people is not received from some one of the thousand and one Spanish-American countries calling themselves republics. And is anything ever done about it? Nothing. Chill has been lying in wait for us ever since her war with Peru. She had an idea then that we were opposed to her, and she has hoarded up her animosity and preached it to her people in and out of season, until their hatred for us is inconceivable to those who have not been among them. This feeling has, of course, been very much aggravated by the English and Germans who profit by it. And it is a well acknowledged fact that no American can do business in that country or Peru unless he turns traitor to his country and helps swell the feeling of detestation with which we are regarded. The men who are interestedly trying to create a public sentiment against war with Chill are in no manner Americans. Their whole life is given up to foreigners. Their houses are represented in South America by men, who, though holding themselves out as Americans, when a few dollars can be made from the American ships, are married to, and have families by, South American women, whose sentiments, as well as those of their families, are diametrically opposed to every American instinct. This is the class of "Americans" who are now in South America doing their utmost for peace, trying for the sake of a dollar to sink the United States into still further infamy in the eyes of Chill and Peru, if such a thing is possible. The Chilians think to-day that they bluffed the United States out of getting Chimbote as a coaling station. They still brag of how their vessels, the *Blanco Encalada* particularly, prevented the Americans represented by the old *Pensacola* from taking possession of that place. We know it is not true because we know there were no orders to take such possession, but the Chilians think there were and are completely persuaded that their navy scared us off, and they are now banking on that experience.

That the killing of our sailors was premeditated and intended as an insult to, or expression of contempt for us, is, I think, thoroughly believed by every person, officer or man in the Navy, who has been on that coast within the last fifteen years. And this will never be corrected until we show our teeth. Any one who has read the N. Y. Herald's Washington despatches cannot fail to be struck with the remarkable change which seems to have come over the members of the Chilian Legation there. When the trouble first arose even the under strappers of the legation were insolent to the correspondents. Now that we are merely growling, without even going so far as showing our teeth, they are beginning to be very anxious to emphasize the great good will their country has ever had for ours. So we see it comes back to the statement that semi-civilized people, such as the Spanish-American republics, cannot be treated as equals. They must be made to feel that Force is ever ready and will be used upon every occasion before they will have the healthy feeling for us that they now have for England, France and Germany.

Of course, war would be expensive, but on the other hand would not a peace purchased by our backdown be more expensive in the long run? We think so, and therefore as you say, let us make short work of the expensive job we may have on hand. I can hardly understand why everyone takes it for granted that we should first take Iquique and the northern ports. What's the use of that? Strike for the Chilian ports proper: Coquimbos should be our base. It is easily taken and easily held, is 600 miles nearer Valparaiso—and so much nearer the real Chilian people. The northern provinces, lately taken from Peru and Ecuador, will not bother us. Their ports can be occupied after the main landing is made, and their occupation will be easy because, undoubtedly, their original owners will be on hand to retake them. What the Congressmen lately did from Coquimbos we can do also, and can then give Valparaiso a lesson which no one now living will want repeated.

From 50,000 to 75,000 troops will be necessary and wanted at once. The more we send up to that limit the less the expense.

Our Navy will clear the way. The *Capitan Prat* will be taken care of, as will all the others. But it is an error to send out wrong impressions of the Chilian strength. The *Capitan Prat*, if she ever gets out, is an adversary worthy of our steel. She is a regular battleship—second class only as regards her size, and if properly handled, a match for two or three *Philadelphias*.

The statement going the rounds of the press that the *Esmeralda* and *Errazuriz* are about the size of the *Yorktown* is very misleading. The *Esmeralda* is fully 1,100 tons larger than the *Yorktown*, and her battery is so much larger that she can engage the *Yorktown* with the same number and size of guns which the *Yorktown* carries, and then have two ten inch breechloading Armstrong rifles left for another vessel.

The *Boston* and *Esmeralda* may well be classed together and the *Yorktown* and *Errazuriz*. For although in each case the Chilian is the heavier and better vessel, the *Boston* and *Yorktown* are manned with Americans. Therein lies the secret of success. As I said before, the Navy, while not bloodthirsty in anyway, wants this war to teach an insolent people that they can go too far for even the (in their estimation) pusillanimous money-loving United States. The houses trading with Chill may lose a few dollars and the gamblers of the New York exchanges may suffer also, but the vast bulk of our people will profit by the extended market which will be opened up to them, as also by the security which they can enjoy under the prestige of success. The world must be made to respect us and we can never have a better chance to begin than by exacting respect from the foremost in war of the Spanish-American Republics. For the Navy, then, let us shout "On to Chill!" Let us teach them that the despoiled and contemned "Pobros Americanos," "Los Lobos del Mar" are men according to their own ideas, and who have merely been long suffering under insult because it was becoming to a great people to be so, and not for the reason that the dollar is more important than national honor.

NAVY



# "ONE TACTICAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE THREE ARMS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR correspondent "Infantry" in the JOURNAL for Jan. 2 says "the infantry believes thoroughly in itself, and believes it is justly entitled to as good and favorable an organization, for both tactical and personal reasons, as the other arms of the service," to which no exception can be taken. In his assertion, however, that "in all reason and justice there should be but one tactical organization for the service," he falls into the error so frequently noticeable with correspondents arguing as to organization.

That the flow of promotion should be at least reasonable and equalized throughout there is doubtless unanimity of opinion, but an assertion that because the infantry regiment should consist of one battalion of (so many) companies; or of (so many) battalions of (so many) companies, therefore all other arms—cavalry, ordnance, engineers and artillery—should have the same organization, is a mere juggling with ink.

The writer is of the artillery, and as he is still a lieutenant after more than twenty-four years' service, he feels keenly with his infantry brother in the matter of stagnated promotion, but as to organization requirements he differs with him in toto.

Conceding that the requirements of the day demand for the infantry regiment, acting as a body under a single voice, three battalions of four companies each, what earthly connection has that fact with artillery organization, for instance, whether for mounted, horse or sea coast artillery?

With field artillery, what is the difference whether a regiment consists of six battalions or of forty, or whether batteries are units of a corps of artillery, or of a regiment 35,000 strong as in the British service? and what connection has the service of sea-coast batteries with the idea of a "battalion" of infantry?

Writers should treat of organization with liberality of ideas, not imposing on other branches *ad libitum* what they may deem best fitted for their own.

"Infantryman's" dissatisfaction with the Proctor bill is owing to the fact, generally, that, unfortunately for the Army, all proposed reorganization schemes must go to Congress with the price tagged to them, and the goods, naturally, correspond. The needs of this and that arm of the service are not satisfied by tinkering measures for the result, in effect, of causing a much needed flow of promotion; the Army, as a whole, needs its comprehensive bill.

The subject is too large for much discussion here, but as an illustration of one point take the Inspector General's Department. To expect from one brain a comprehensive grasp of all arms of the service in all the minute details pertaining to them is requiring more than Providence has so far given us. Inspectors from the artillery are few and far between, and it is a well known fact that, as the result of inspections of foot artillery troops, the arm is judged as infantry, artillery functions not being pruned into. In the writer's several years' service as a light artillery officer, light battery inspections have always been superficial, except when made by officers who themselves had had experience as light artillery officers.

Briefly then, the organization of the Inspector-General's Department should be one of specialists, each branch, line or staff, being inspected by those whose past experience in that particular branch renders them best qualified for that particular work. We find abroad inspectors of cavalry, infantry, engineers, artillery and so on—a fact we might well profit by, not merely because they do it abroad, but because it is wisdom in any country.

Take again our supplies of ordinary commercial articles and funds, for such supplies we have, with their three sets of papers and methods, three departments. One of them, the Q. M. D., does about 19-20ths of the work, and hardly 1-20th of the officers of the three is in touch with the fighting part of the Army. When the hour of our need may come the services of the officers of the three departments in question would be beyond price, and, therefore, they are none too many, although largely in excess of present needs. The three departments, however, should be consolidated under a single head, and titles should be simply, say, Colonel, Administrative Corps—Captain, Administrative Corps—; all such appendages as Assistant—General this, Deputy—General that,—with the rank of major, etc., disappearing.

A large percentage of the officers should serve with troops, doing the duties now imposed on line officers, their service alternating between camp and commercial centres that they might always be in touch with each.

Thus the present multitude of papers would be greatly reduced, the—in short great facilitations of business, military good and economy would result; the methods and machinery generally of such administrative corps as compared with what we now find would be as the prompt and efficient summary court when contrasted with its predecessor.

Not a little has been done for the good of the enlisted personnel of late; much remains to be done in other directions.

Let not "Infantryman" begrudge us our bill—it's of no benefit beyond paving the way to a little better promotion—and if it is true, as recently stated, that Lieut. Johnson, 14th Infantry, is the senior lieutenant of infantry, a glance at the Register, which shows Lieut. Johnson junior to about forty artillery lieutenants, will convince one that we are sadly in need of a little advancement. Whether or not the proposed artillery reorganization is of benefit is no reason that all arms should have the same tactical organization. FILE-CLOSER.

## FOOT BALL AT WEST POINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Jan. 2 there appeared a letter from "A Graduate" that, in this age of progress, seems surprising, to say the very least.

The correspondent objects to having the cadets play football with outside teams; he objects to having the parade ground resound with cries yells; he objects to having cadets ride on Saturday afternoons with young ladies, and he objects to the comfort given by the blouse to undress occasions, all because "we didn't do so in the old days."

I fear this storm of regrets arises from much the

same feeling that makes the new-born yearling grit his teeth at the arriving plebes, swear that their lives shall be as great a burden as his was the year before, and in case vigilant "Taois" prevent the full measure of his retaliation, groan in spirit that "times are not what they used to be." I have heard too many an old graduate tell tales of escapades, of Benny Haven's, of surreptitious visits to Highland Falls, or to New York even, to place much confidence in the iron discipline of the "good old days."

Benny Haven's is a forgotten name at West Point now, and the hours between taps and reveille are far too sleep-enticing to admit of the midnight carousals that West Point traditions are so full of.

I make the statement with no hesitation, that if the graduate who wrote the wail referred to were to spend a week in the Academy, as a cadet, now, he would find Fort Clinton a far less dark and bloody ground than in his day, he would find many more plebes who could boast of weeks of uninterrupted peace, he would find fewer "dummies" sleeping in the alcoves of the barracks during the wee wee hours, he would find more hours devoted to study, than in his other day; and, more than this, he would find the same body of upright, honorable young gentlemen, that has filled those old halls since the beginning.

What if the mess hall is more attractive and the fare better? What if the cadets' leisure hours are spent with lovely women? What if they do play football, and have their names printed on the pages of the *Herald*, with those from Fair Harvard, Yale or Princeton?

Do the dignified alumnæ of those eminent institutions rail at the lack of dignity of their successors? Is any man made more unmanly by association with refined women or by having his daily bread served to him as to a gentleman, rather than as in the barracks on the frontier?

Let me speak for the body of recent graduates, and assure this "Graduate" that the corps is not going to the dogs, but that the comfortable blouse covers as much honor, as much dignity and as much respect for the gray walls of the old Academy as the dress coat did before the war.

It may be that in your day, Mr. "Graduate," the cadets were "ready to take advantage of the slightest opportunity to the last extreme," but such is not the case to-day.

The most ironical system ever obtaining at the Academy did not more firmly fix the principles taught, did not insure reader observance of the regulations, did not turn out more "dignified" graduates than does the present.

The dignity of 60 years cannot be expected at 20, nor the views of 20 at 60.

He who calls it a disgrace to have the name West Point, on the sporting pages of the *Herald*, must arouse the antagonism of every man who views with delight the ironroads that pure athletics have made on the effeminacy that so lately was the fashion.

I trust that the "Graduate" does not appreciate the insult he has offered to the officers now serving at the Academy, and to the many young fellows who compose the corps. While I do not claim, old "Graduate," that West Point is Utopia, you may rest assured that its honor is in good hands, that its glory has by no means died out.

F. C. MARSHALL, 2d Lieut., 8th Cav.  
Fort Meade, S. D., Jan. 4, 1892.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Fourth Volume of the Memoirs of the Prince de Talleyrand has recently been published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It continues the story of the Revolution of 1830, commencing with Talleyrand's bold stroke to secure the recognition of the neutrality of Belgium, and ending with the suppression of the revolt in La Vendée, and the outbreak in Paris on the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Lamarque. The volume consists largely of extracts from Talleyrand's correspondence with King Louis Philippe, Madame Adelaide, the sister of the King, Comte Sebastiani, M. Bresson, the Duc de Dalberg, M. Casimir Perier, Lord Palmerston, the Princess de Vaudemont, King Leopold. Here we are admitted to what were in their day the most hidden of State secrets and watch the movements of those who rest their skill upon the chess board of diplomacy. How little after all do they count for in the movements that shape the destiny of States! Under the lead of King, Emperor, or President the French are still the French, and the national factor counts for much the same in the equation which determines the influences shaping modern destinies.

From the days of Howard until now, the study of the proper treatment of outcasts has made progress, and the result of our more humane treatment of criminals is seen in the decrease of crime. Penology has become a science to which much earnest study is given. Some of the results of this study are found in the "Papers on Penology," published at the New York State Reformatory. This little book, editorially and mechanically, is entirely the work of the criminals of the Reformatory. It gives some of the results of the effort to make the "line of least resistance" some other than that of crime.

For example, it reports a decrease of thirty per cent. during the past ten years in the number of inmates in the local prisons of England and Wales. The figures show that punishments of all kinds have decreased in the British prisons, giving place to a system of rewards, and care being taken to treat in a class by themselves those whose past lives show that they have never belonged to the criminal class. It is an interesting fact that a large percentage of the prison governors in England are old army colonels. In an account of the Elmira Reformatory we have a description of the excellent effect of the introduction of military drill there. The entire establishment is now a military garrison of a thousand men, governed by about the same regulations as the Military Academy. The newly committed are trained five hours each day for four weeks in the awkward squad. There is a dress parade every secular afternoon, and company and battalion drills twice a week. As a result the superintendent reports that "the health and bearing of the men is better, their habitual mental tone is improved, common disciplinary difficulties have been diminished or well nigh removed, and the military government of a reformatory seems now almost indispensable to satisfactory management."

## WITNESSES BEFORE MILITARY COURTS.

In some remarks before the Throckmorton Court, Col. Barr, J. A., called attention to the miscarriage of justice which might result from the ruling that civilian witnesses can not be compelled to testify before a court-martial. As to this there can be no question. Concerning the law of the case Colonel Barr said:

Can it be that Congress has left courts of justice so powerless that they cannot punish such contumacy? Before 1800 there was no way in which military courts could enforce the attendance of civilian witnesses, when their testimony became necessary. The will to be remedied was an inability to secure the testimony of such witnesses. The remedy applied by Congress was the enactment of the law authorizing a process of attachment to issue to compel them to appear and testify. It is to be assumed that Congress intended to provide and did provide a full and complete remedy. Did it do so? It brought the witnesses before the court and left them subject to the court's legal control and orders. What control can be exercised? What orders can be given? Nearly a century and a half ago Blackstone said: "Laws without a competent authority to secure their administration from disobedience and contempt would be vain and nugatory." A general court-martial is the highest judicial body known to the military state. Can it be that such a tribunal cannot exercise a power to punish for a contempt of its legal order, a power inherent in all civil courts? Upon this Greenleaf, in his work on the Law of Evidence in specifying the power of courts-martial, says: "That these courts, like all others which are entrusted with power definitively to hear and determine any matter, have inherent power by the common law to call for all adequate proofs of the matters in issue and of course may compel the attendance of witnesses." Greenleaf also says that courts-martial have the power to punish for contempt, and in a foot note refers to the Navy Regulations which expressly confer this power as it is an inherent power in every court.

Bishop, in his work on Criminal Law, says: "No court of justice could accomplish the objects of its existence unless it could in some way preserve order and enforce its mandates. The common method of doing this is by process of contempt. Therefore the power to proceed thus is incident to every judicial tribunal derived from its very constitution without any express statutory aid."

In the celebrated case of the United States v. New Bedford Bridge, reported in Woodbury and Minot's Reports, Mr. Justice Woodbury, of the Supreme Court, presiding in the 1st Judicial Circuit, in rendering a most exhaustive opinion upon the powers of courts, laid down the rule that the courts of our country could only exercise such jurisdiction and powers as were expressly conferred upon them, but he noted this exception, that they possessed the power to punish for contempt in the transaction of the business entrusted to them. He held it as an authority inherent in a tribunal established as a court, appurtenant and indispensable, never necessary to be conferred by particular law.

The chapter on Crimes in the Revised Statutes makes provision for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of persons who, by intimidation, prevent any witness in any court of the United States from attending and testifying freely and fully in any matter pending therein. For the persons who prevent the testimony being given there is a penalty specifically provided, but upon the more vital question of refusal on the part of a witness to testify the Statute of crimes is silent, leaving the punishment for the offence to the courts in which the offence may be committed.

If the views heretofore referred to by me, as expressed by an Attorney-General, are to be continued as the rule of the War Department, courts-martial cannot look for support should they attempt to enforce the views held by Justice Woodbury, by Greenleaf, and by Bishop. Courts-martial are free to do so, for they are judges of the law as well as of facts. It is of vital importance to the cause of justice that either the rule be reversed, or specific legislation be had to set the question at rest.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WEST POINT, N. Y.

JANUARY 27, 1892.  
OWING to the limited number of young ladies at the post, the dance at the cadet hop in Grant Hall last Saturday evening was, necessarily, a very small affair. Among visitors present were: Miss Russell, a guest of Mrs. Bruff; Miss Riser and Miss Wood, of Vassar; Miss Hynde, a guest of Miss Berard; Miss Atkinson, of N. Y.; Miss Dunott and Miss Irving, guests of Mrs. Dodd.

On Saturday afternoon a cadet reception was given by Mrs. Dodd for her guests, at which several of the young ladies of the post and cadet friends of the 1st, 2d and 3d Classes were present.

A sad accident occurred here on Sunday morning in the drowning of Pvt. James Rogers, of the Cavalry Detachment, while skating on the river. Many persons were upon the ice at the time, but could render no assistance, as the ice for some distance from the Point would not bear the weight of a man.

The funeral of a daughter of Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., took place here on Monday.

Capt. H. S. Kilbourne, assistant surgeon, has reported for duty.

With the mercury at zero and the wind blowing a gale, it might have been supposed that the officers' hop on Tuesday evening would have been even smaller than usual. Such, however, was not the case. Between 40 and 50 persons were present, who spent the hours between 10 p. m. and 1 a. m. very agreeably, to judge by appearances. Lieut. Noyes had charge of the hop and succeeded, as usual, in his endeavors as host in making the affair thoroughly enjoyable for his guests. Among visitors present were: Mrs. Walter K. Wright, who is visiting at Garrison's; Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Pettit; Misses Harris, Irving, and Dunott, guests of Mrs. Dodd; Miss Brooks, a guest of Mrs. Brooks; Miss Russell, a guest of Mrs. Bruff; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., guests of Prof. and Mrs. Tillman.

The lecture postponed from last Saturday will, it is announced, take place on Saturday of the present week. The subject, the "German Army," will be illustrated by magic lantern.

The 100th night entertainment will occur on Feb. 27 this year, and will be, it is said, of more than usual excellence. Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Hardin are making a brief visit at the post, as are also Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Johnston.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following-named persons:

Edgar F. Cauley, Rockingham, Va., 2d Dist.  
Charles S. Raymond, Ludlow Vt., 2d Dist., alt.  
Charles G. Cahanne, St. Louis, Mo., 6th Dist.  
Gory Hogg, Ft. Pleasant, W. Va., 4th Dist., alt.  
Robert E. Frith, Kankakee, Ill., 9th Dist.  
C. W. B. Harris, Hapline, Va., 10th Dist.  
R. D. Kilpatrick, Monmouth, Va., 10th Dist., alt.  
Walter R. Stokes, Lincoln, Ill., 14th Dist.  
Clarence H. McNeil, Oxford, N. Y., 25th Dist.  
Harry A. Decker, Waverly, N. Y., 25th Dist., alt.  
Carl F. Garrison, Sulphur Springs, Tex., 4th Dist.  
James E. Johnson, Sulphur Springs, Tex., 4th Dist., alt.  
Harry H. Tibbets, Haverhill, Mass., 7th Dist.  
Hudson Cary, Richmond, Va., 3d Dist.  
Christopher L. Hann, Burnt Prairie, Ill., 19th Dist.

THE British Vice Consul at Key West, in a recent letter to Capt. Thos. S. Smyth, Revenue Marine, commanding the *McLane*, tenders his sincere thanks to the officers and crew of that vessel for the service rendered the British steamship *Tyerguno* on the Florida Reef.



## THE NAVY

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy  
JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

## N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardi

PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns flagship, Capt. Frederick Rodgers. Sailed from Barbadoes Jan. 18. Supposed to be en route for Montevideo or Gibraltar.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander O. A. Batoheller. Sailed from Barbadoes Jan. 13 for Montevideo.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 16.

MIANTONOMOH, monitor, 3d rate, 4 guns, Captain Montgomery Seward, comdr. At New York.

VEUVIUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Senon Schroeder, comdr. At New York Navy-yard to undergo alterations.

NEWARK, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. At Yorktown, Va., Jan. 27, for target practice.

## S. Atl. Sta'n.—Act'g R.-Admiral J. G. Walker.

Mails for vessels on this station should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. J. N. Miller. At Montevideo, Jan. 27. Coaled and ready for sea.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson. At Montevideo, Jan. 27. Coaled and ready for sea.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. At Montevideo, Jan. 27. Coaled and ready for sea.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Buenos Ayres at last accounts. Advertised for sale.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At Montevideo, Jan. 27. Coaled and ready for sea.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Samuel Belden. At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 27.

## Pacific Station.—Act'g Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Schley. At Mare Island, Cal.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. C. Wiltse. At Callao Jan. 5.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns. Comdr. J. J. Read. At Apia, Samoa, at last accounts.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton. At San Francisco, fitting out for cruise, and it is expected will relieve the Iroquois at Samoa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, flagship, Captain Albert Kautz. At Honolulu Dec. 17.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 12 guns, flagship, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson. At San Diego, Cal., at last accounts.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander R. D. Evans.

Under date of Jan. 25, Comdr. Evans, from Callao, Peru, writes as follows:

"The Yorktown arrived to-day. Refugees landed. Will be ready for sea as soon as coaled. If the Yorktown is to remain here long enough I should like very much to give the men liberty. Delayed two days on account of fog off Callao."

The Secretary of the Navy sent a cable despatch to Comdr. Evans authorizing him to give his crew shore leave as requested in his message.

## Asiatic Station.—Rear Adml. D. B. Harmony.

Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony ordered to command.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock. At Canton, China, Dec. 29. Went outside for target practice Dec. 16, and returned Dec. 22.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Felix McCurley. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 29.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. H. B. Seely. At Hong Kong, China, Jan. 3; to proceed to Yokohama. Admiral Belknap was to sail for the U. S. on Feb. 15.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. C. Remy. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 21, from San Diego, Cal.

MONOCACY, Comdr. F. M. Barber, 3d rate 6 guns. At Shanghai, China, Dec. 29.

MARION, flagship, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. J. R. Bartlett. At Yokohama Dec. 29.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Rich. At Taku, China. Arrived too late in the season to reach Tientsin. Will remain at the terminus of the railroad and be within easy connection with Tientsin in case it should be necessary to render aid.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. Arrived at Aden, Persia, Jan. 6, as reported by cable. En route to the Asiatic Station.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. At Norfolk, Va., being overhauled.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee. At Norfolk, Va., being overhauled.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce. At Newport, R. I. (Receiving ship for boys).

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street N. Y. City.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. J. H. Sands. Ordered to Hampton Roads, Va. At Barbadoes Jan. 3d. Address Old Point Comfort, Va.

## On Special Service.

## AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Colby M. Chester, commanding, in addition to his other

dutes. Cadet practice and training ship at Annapolis.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Left Portsmouth, N. H., for Woods Hole, Jan. 26.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (3 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. E. Wingate. In winter quarters at Erie, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. Washburn Maynard. At Sitka, Alaska, at last accounts.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. Public Marine School, New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Commander Geo. C. Reiter. On surveying duty off the Coast of Lower California and West Coast of New Mexico.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At New York, Jan. 16.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlenssey. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Captain C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. C. S. Norton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Receiving Ship, Navy-yard, Boston, Mass. Capt. James O'Kane.

The armor-clad *Ajazz*, *Catskill*, *Canonius*, *Lehigh*, *Manhasset*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

UNOFFICIAL advices from Samoa are to the effect that the U. S. S. *Iroquois* and the German man-of-war *Brissard* left Apia, Dec. 31, for a short cruise. In what direction their cruises are to extend is not stated.

The London *Times* says: "There is a popular, but very erroneous, impression that with the launch of a battleship the work of construction is practically finished, and the country is periodically informed by those who ought to know better that the strength of the Navy has been increased by the addition of a vessel the moment she leaves the blocks. As a matter of fact, only one-third of the work has been accomplished, and it takes as much time to complete a fighting ship after launching as to advance her to the launching stage after laying the keel plate.

The London *Times* says: "The whole of the compound armor of the *Royal Sovereign* has been supplied by the firm of Messrs. Chas. Cammell and Co., Sheffield, according to Wilson's patent. It was delivered with great promptitude, and, as it was all erected at their works, previous to its being forwarded to Portsmouth, the plates dropped into their assigned places without their having to be touched up by machinery. The armor represents an aggregate of 2,902 tons, and is secured by 125 tons of bolts; and if to this is added the protective steel decks, the aggregate of armor carried by the battleship will amount to 4,500 tons."

REAR-ADMIRAL BENHAM, in a letter dated Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 20, reports the following changes in the personnel of the Asiatic Squadron: Gunner S. Cross was transferred from the *Marion* to the U. S. Naval Hospital here on Jan. 18; Pay Clerk E. S. Updike, of the *Alliance*, was transferred Jan. 23 from the U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, back to that vessel; Surg. E. Norfleet, en route from the *Monocacy* and Shanghai General Hospital to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, is detained at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, until the weather in the Pacific and his condition make it advisable for him to proceed. The general health of the squadron is good.

ASST. ENGR. ANDREW M. HUNT, U. S. N., of the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, has been authorized to fit up apparatus for chemical investigations on board that vessel. His project has received the hearty commendation of Rear Admiral Irwin, commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard, and from the well known ability of Mr. Hunt in chemical research much value is looked for from his laboratory. One of the first subjects to be submitted for investigation will be the various copper tin zinc alloys employed in the construction of pumps, condenser tubes, condensers, etc. The Bureau of Steam Engineering is in full accord with Mr. Hunt's projects.

The *Marine Review* has recently shown how "the business of the American Ship Windlass Co. has grown to its present dimensions, owing to the fact that it has spent over a third of a century in perfecting its machines for handling anchors and chains and they have been universally approved and adopted all over the country, and their superiority to anything that ever has been used is to-day unquestioned. The slight difference in cost is more than compensated for by their superiority in every point required in a reliable windlass, and when called for in the contract for building they cost no more than an inferior windlass. It is true that vessels on the lakes do not often anchor, but for this very reason the windlass should be simple and reliable so that it can be used instantly in an emergency, or else the vessel goes ashore and lives and property are destroyed. The cheap windlasses defeated the aim that they pretended to serve, because in the end they were more expensive and oftentimes had to be replaced by more efficient machines."

The following officers have been detailed to the merchant steamer *Ohio*, chartered by the Navy Department, and now fitting out at the Boston Navy-yard as a machine repair vessel: Lts. A. P. Nazro, executive; W. P. Elliott, navigator; Hamilton Hutchinson, C. S. Ripley, Ensign A. H. Robertson, Surgeon W. G. Farwell, Past Asst. Surg. J. F. Urie, Paymr. J. N. Speel, Chief Engr. A. W. Morley, P. A. Engr. Robt. Crawford, Lt. (Marines) C. H. Lauchheimer, Actg. Boatswain Dominick Glynn, Actg. Gunner Henry J. Tresselt and Carpenter A. W. Massey. Comdr. Chadwick is now at the Boston Yard superintending the work of fitting her out. A large part of the new machinery purchased for the steam engineering plant at the Boston Yard will be transferred to her. Comdr. Chadwick will probably be assigned to the command of the vessel.

Forty-one of the leading astronomers of the country, among them the representatives of the two chief observatories in the United States, have addressed to Congress an urgent memorial asking that a practical astronomer should be selected to take charge of the Naval Observatory and presenting a statement of reasons why the request should be granted. In concluding they quote as follows from the minority report of the joint commission of Congress appointed a few years ago to consider whether a better co-ordination of the work of scientific bureaus of the Government is required. "As a question of proper civil administration, it seems clear to the commission, as appears in the general report, that it is not good government to put a branch of the Service that has no necessary relation to military affairs under the regimen of a military establishment and under military organization and command."

U. S. NAVY Regulation Circular No. 97, dated Jan. 19, states that in order that the department may be more fully informed regarding the effect of any proposed change in the hull, machinery, armament, or outfit, upon the stability and displacement of vessels of the naval service it is directed that each bureau will keep for every vessel, during the period included between the acceptance by the department of the original design and the final completion of the vessel, a careful record giving a detailed list of such parts of the hull and fittings, machinery, armament, and outfit as are under the cognizance of, and furnished by, the bureau in question, with the calculated weight of each of them. A separate list will be prepared by each bureau, giving the estimated weights of the various classes of stores under its cognizance, that are to be furnished the ship when completed. The Bureau of Construction and Repair will be notified of all changes or modifications of any kind that are subsequently authorized. These records of actual weights having been prepared for each vessel, as soon as practicable after its completion, copies will be forwarded to the Bureau of Construction and repair, and that bureau will prepare a summary of these reports, a copy of which will be furnished to the commanding officer of the vessel, who will note upon it all increase or decrease in the weights of the hull and fittings, machinery, armament, and outfit (exclusive of stores) due to alterations occurring while the ship is in commission.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Ordered.

JAN. 25.—Commander Wm. W. Mead, to ordnance instruction at the Navy-yard, Washington.

P. A. Engineer J. A. B. Smith, to examination for promotion.

JAN. 25.—Paymaster John F. Tarbell, to appear before the Retiring Board.

## Detached.

JAN. 25.—Carpenter Leonard Hanscom, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the training-ship Jamestown.

JAN. 23.—Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Mansfield, from the command of the Coast Survey steamer *Patterson* and granted three months' leave.

P. A. Surgeon A. M. D. McCormick, from the receiving-ship *Minnesota* and ordered to the Charleston.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Barber, from the Charleston and ordered to the receiving-ship *Minnesota*.

JAN. 27.—Ensign J. F. Luby, from the training-ship *Richmond* and ordered to the torpedo boat *Cushing*.

JAN. 28.—P. A. Surgeon Arthur G. Cabell, from the Newark and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Assistant Surgeon James Stoughton, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the training-ship Portsmouth.

Assistant Surgeon M. S. Guest, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty at the Hospital, Norfolk.

## Confirmations.

JAN. 21.—Joseph Alfred Guthrie, of Virginia; Charles Moore De Valin, of the District of Columbia, and Henry La Motte, of New York, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy.

## Nominations.

JAN. 25.—Assistant Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, to be a naval constructor in the Navy, from Dec. 5, 1891, vice Naval Constructor Wm. L. Mintonye, retired.

## MARINE CORPS.

JAN. 28.—1st Lieutenant C. H. Lauchheimer, detached from the Marine Recruiting Office, Baltimore, Md., and ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to the commandant of the Navy-yard as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of the U. S. chartered steamer *Ohio*, now fitting out at that station.

## U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR No. 96.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1892.

Heads of Departments will furnish the Paymaster-General, monthly, an analysis, as indicated in the appended form, of expenditures of labor and material under "Title D, Repairs of Vessels," under the following heads, viz.:

1. The amounts expended for additions and improvements.
2. The amounts expended for alterations in original construction and arrangement of hull, machinery or fittings.
3. The amounts expended on repairs due to wear and tear.
4. The amounts expended on repairs due to casualties.

B. F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.



## RECENT DEATHS.

CHIEF ENGINEER BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GARVIN, U. S. N., retired, who died at Philadelphia, Jan. 22, was a retired officer of long and valuable service. He was appointed 31 Assistant Engineer in 1847, attained the grade of Chief Engineer in 1858, and was retired in February, 1885. During the War he rendered efficient service, was Fleet Engineer of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron in 1864, and was Chief Engineer on the *Colorado* at the Fort Fisher fight.

THE funeral services over the late Colonel W. E. Prince, U. S. A., took place on Saturday last at the Church of the Incarnation, New York City, and were largely attended by friends and old comrades of the deceased soldier.

COLONEL W. SCHOEULE, a prominent journalist, a veteran of the Civil War, and brother-in-law of Gen. A. V. Knautz, U. S. A., died recently in Cincinnati.

MRS. BRADY, who died at San Mateo, Cal., Jan. 21, was the eldest daughter of Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson.

GENERAL CHAZAL, a Belgian officer, who distinguished himself in 1830, when the Belgians conquered their independence from the Dutch, died recently at Pau, aged eighty-four. His wife, aged eighty-one, died the same day.

CAPTAIN ABNER HAINES, JR., 2d U. S. Infantry, who died, Jan. 22, at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, Ohio, served with great credit during the war as an enlisted man and officer of Ohio Volunteers, and in 1866 was appointed 21 lieutenant of the 16th U. S. Infantry. In 1869 he was transferred to the 21 Infantry and attained the grade of captain in 1883.

THE Rev. Dr. Rowland Bailey Howard, secretary of the American Peace Association, a younger brother of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., died in Rome, Italy, Jan. 25. He was born in Leeds, Mass., in October, 1835. His great grandfather was an officer in the War of the Revolution. Dr. Howard leaves a widow and five children. The eldest is a lawyer in Denver, Col.; the second an editor in Ogden, Utah, while the third is an architect in Portland, Me.

THE California Commandery, in an obituary notice of the late Lieut. Colonel Frederick Mears, 4th U. S. Infantry, says: "For nearly thirty-one years our deceased Companion has served his country faithfully and well. He had attained high rank in the Army, and has now been summoned to answer the roll-call above, while there were apparently still many years of usefulness before him. To his widow and children, so sadly bereaved of their best loved one, the Companions of the Loyal Legion extend the right hand of sympathy."

MRS. ELLEN THEODORA CURTIS, who died in Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 23, was a great-granddaughter of Samuel M. Nicholson, one of the first naval officers commissioned by the Continental Congress. Her grandfather, Lieut. N. Dwyer Nicholson, gained distinction in the War of 1812, and died in 1822. Her father was Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, who rendered brilliant service during the War of the Rebellion. Mrs. Curtis's mother was a direct descendant of Sir John Leaverett, the first Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, who served in Cromwell's army.

THE *London Truth* in an article Dec. 30 on Canada's future, drawn out by the troubles in the Province of Quebec, says: "It is the manifest destiny of the Dominion to become a new United States or to become attached to the great republic. The change is inevitable and the sooner it occurs the better. The emancipation of the grotesque Dominion and its absorption in the United States would be a benefit to Canadians and also to Great Britain. Such a course would relieve Great Britain of the necessity of engaging in trans-Atlantic squabbles in which she has no concern. The only sufferers would be the Indians, who would be transferred to the tender mercies of what is probably the most corrupt and rascally institution on earth—the Washington Indian Bureau." The paper further says, Canada once free, Australia would soon follow. The talk of Australian loyalty to the British crown, *Truth* says, is all buncombe.

MAJOR R. DALE BENSON, Chairman Finance Committee, reports the total subscriptions of \$50,344 to the Building Fund of the War Library and Museum at Philadelphia Jan. 25. There are 329 subscriptions in all, including one at \$5,374, three at \$5,000—\$15,000, one at \$2,500, one at \$1,500, three at \$1,000—\$3,000, seven at \$500—\$3,500, six at \$250—\$1,500, six at \$200—\$1,200, 115 at \$100—\$11,500, one at \$75—fifty-five at \$50—\$2,750, one at \$40, one at \$30, sixty-nine at \$25—\$1,725, ten at \$20—\$200, one at \$12, forty at \$10—\$400, seven at \$5—\$35, and one at \$3.

THE Secretary of War has submitted to Congress the following supplemental estimates: Salaries, office of the Surgeon General, \$2,088; Signal Service of the Army, \$8,900; target range at Fort Snelling, Minn., \$2,052; and \$15,000 for the Medical Department for the payment of professional services at posts where there are no medical officers, the Secretary of War having decided to dispense with contract surgeons.

## LAKE SHIP-BUILDERS.

THE State, Treasury and Navy Departments have had occasion during the past ten days to look up the stipulations made by the arrangement with Great Britain in 1817 concerning the armaments to be maintained by the United States and Great Britain on the great lakes. The Treasury Department is desirous of placing a number of efficient and well-battered revenue cutters of modern design on the lakes, and in the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury no treaty exists to prevent the construction and equipment of revenue vessels on those waters. The Solicitor holds that the 1817 treaty was formally abrogated by an Act of Congress of the date of February 9, 1865, and that despite the mutual arrangement entered into later by Secretary Seward and the British Minister, Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, that the stipulations should remain in force, the statute's fail to show that Congress ratified any such arrangement.

In the event of this last decision holding the shipbuilders along the great lakes will be free to enter into competition for the handling of warship work. As it is, the 1817 treaty has practically served as a protective tariff in the interest of shipbuilders on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It is not generally known the shipbuilding and iron and steel interests along the lakes exceed in magnitude, capabilities and wealth the entire shipbuilding interests on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. Some idea may be gained of the extent of the shipbuilding interests on the great lakes from the statement that in the year 1890 there was built on the great lakes 40 per cent. more steam tonnage than was built on the entire Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. Furthermore, the average vessel built on the lakes during the year 1890 was twice the size of the average vessel built during the same period on the seaboard. At Cleveland, during the year 1890, there were launched eleven great steel steamers from the yards of the Globe Iron Works, each craft approaching close to 400 feet in length, and these eleven vessels were turned out and made ready for service all in twelve months time, at a rate of construction of nearly four ships per every three months, the establishment working four building ships.

The principal shipbuilding and marine engine construction ports along the great lakes are Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Wyandotte, Bay City, Saginaw, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth. Of these ports Erie, Wyandotte, Saginaw and Milwaukee deal almost exclusively in boiler and engine construction. Buffalo possesses in the Lake Erie Engineering Works the largest boiler making plant in the United States. The establishment is branching out into engine construction work, and is even now handling large triple expansive and quadruple expansive engines. When the engine tools, now in process of erection, are all in place the works will employ fully 700 men. At Buffalo are also the Union Dry Dock Co. and the Delaney Forge Shops. Both of these establishments have handled some of the heaviest ship work on the lakes. The two big steel steamers *Chemung* and *Owego* were constructed at the Union Dry Dock Yards. At Erie, Pa., the Stearns Manufacturing Co. is in a position to handle any boiler or engine work the Navy Department may desire. The works are now employing a force of 350 men, and are at present making machinery for all ports of the United States. Erie possesses no shipbuilding plant. At South Chicago is a shipbuilding establishment founded as late as February, 1890, and which promises to be one of the largest plants of its kind in the country. This plant is operated under the name of the Chicago Shipbuilding Co. Despite its young life the South Chicago plant turned out by May, 1891, ten steel steamers, each of 3,000 tons burden and measuring 300 ft. in length. The establishment is now building, among other vessels, one craft of 350 ft. in length, to be fitted with triple expansive engines, and to be ready for service by May 15 of this year. The contract for this vessel was signed on Sept. 23, 1891. The Chicago Shipbuilding Co. has a water frontage of 1,400 ft.

The largest engine building plant on the lakes is the Edward P. Alle's establishment at Milwaukee, Wis. Over 1,500 men are engaged constantly there on engine work alone. The Milwaukee firm built the first set of triple expansive engines in the country, designed for water work purposes. All the great Corliss engines of the United States are constructed at this establishment. It is doubtful if the Edward P. Alle's plant is equalled in capabilities by any engine works in the country. Their establishment is turning out about \$4,000,000 worth of heavy engines each year, to say nothing of the immense amount of small machinery work handled. It goes without saying that the heaviest type of marine engines desired by the Navy Department can be disposed of in Milwaukee.

At Bay City, Michigan, the shipbuilding plant of F. W. Wheeler is one of the best equipped and managed plants on the lakes. The yards have a water frontage of 2,400 feet. As many as 20 ships can be built on this frontage at one time. The establish-

ment possesses four big building slips, each one able to dispose of 380 feet long craft. The F. W. Wheeler Company has constructed some of the largest and fastest steel steamers built on the lakes. The ocean steamers *Keewenaw* and *Saginaw*, at present engaged in the Pacific coast trade, were built at this establishment, taken through the St. Lawrence Canal locks in sections and riveted up below the Cornwall Canal. All the boiler work needed by the Bay City Works is handled by the Wickes Brothers' Works, of Saginaw, Michigan. Wickes Brothers have built a great number of the heavy steel Scotch boilers now doing service in lake vessels. Their plant is fitted with an excellent hydraulic system of riveting and boiler plates are being handled of a thickness of 1-1/2 inches.

At Detroit, the Detroit Dry Dock Company controls the principal ship construction work at that place. The big engineering works at Wyandotte, close to Detroit, are controlled by the Detroit Dry Dock people. Toledo possesses a fairly well equipped shipbuilding plant known as the "Craig Shipbuilding Company." The work handled is exclusively hull work. Vessels of 300 feet in length and having 14 knots speed have been turned out from the establishment.

Cleveland, however, is the greatest shipbuilding port on the lakes; for at Cleveland, all other ports falling, it is possible to build more ships in a given time than in any other port in the United States. During the year 1890—a bad shipbuilding year on the lakes—there were turned out from the one port of Cleveland, Ohio, ships in tonnage, less by 500 tons, equal to the amount of tonnage turned out in the same time from Philadelphia, the greatest shipbuilding port on the seaboard. Cleveland possesses in shipbuilding plants the Globe Iron Works and the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company, also the Cleveland City Forge Company. It is safe to say that fully 8,000 men are directly interested in the shipbuilding work in Cleveland.

The lake shipbuilders are desirous of handling warship work. They can deliver on the Atlantic seaboard vessels having dimensions inside of 240 ft. long, by 40 ft. beam, by 12 ft. draft. This size can be taken through the locks, provided the rapids are shot above Montreal. The smallest canal lock in the St. Lawrence is the Cornwall lock, which has to be taken if the rapids are not run. The lake men are desirous of handling warship work and of becoming familiar with the Government inspection methods. It is known that Secretary Tracy will do all in his power to develop the lake establishments as warship plants and encourage the interest in the Navy which has developed in the Northwest.

CAPTAIN W. I. REED, late of the Army, is presenting to the Services the merits of the table wines and brandies produced at the Inglenook Vineyard, Rutherford, Napa Co., California, belonging to Captain Niebaum, a prominent citizen of Alaska, at the time it was transferred to the possession of the United States. An examination of these wines satisfied us that they are unexcelled by any produced in California, and we have had an opportunity to test some of the best wines grown there. We have received a little pamphlet describing the methods pursued at the Inglenook Vineyard, and they certainly give evidence of a very thorough system and a complete knowledge of the methods for securing the best results. We are told that Capt. Niebaum has a very thorough knowledge of the wine industry, the result of expensive and painstaking experiments; careful study of every part of the business; extensive travel in wine-producing countries (the language of which he is conversant with, being a linguist of no common order). To these are added abundant financial means, enabling him to do his work in a thorough manner without undue impatience for immediate results.

FROM Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, comes the cheering report that "the canteen is a success." The post commander reports that, being "a well conducted clubhouse, healthy in its tone, it tends to the moral improvement and material comfort of the men. They recognize that they are no longer driven to low grog shops and gambling dens. Several beer shops around the post have already closed."

THE Commanding General of the Army has disapproved of the action of Major General Miles in establishing a bicycle corps at Fort Sheridan, Ill., without authority from the War Department. It is rumored that there has been some interesting correspondence between the two officers on the subject.

THE thirtieth anniversary of the Roanoke Island engagement will be celebrated by the Roanoke Association, at the American House, Boston, on Feb. 8. Chaplain Geo. S. Ball, 21st Mass. Regiment, will contribute a paper on "Gen. Burnside and the Roanoke Engagement."



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W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
240 Broadway, New York.

**REMOVAL OF THE JOURNAL OFFICES.**

On March 1st the offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be removed to the Bennett Building at the corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets, New York.

**NEW INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.**

We again call attention to the fact that we have issued an edition, complete of the "Drill Regulations" for infantry, which now supersedes Upton's Tactics.

It is identical with the copy issued to the Army from Headquarters, and the Plates, Illustrations and Music pages are duplicates furnished to us by the Public Printer by authority of the War Department. We have added the paragraphs from Army Regulations, 1889, referred to in the text of the New Drill Regulations but not printed in the Army edition. The accuracy of this edition is guaranteed.

The price of this edition bound in strong flexible Bristol board is thirty cents a copy. Bound in blue leather, in style similar to Upton's Tactics, but with the improvement of a tuck in place of the less convenient clasp; the price is seventy-five cents a copy. The size of both editions is the same as Upton's Tactics. We still publish an edition of extracts from the Drill, including "School of the Soldier" and "Company," pars. 1-243. "Extended Order," pars. 502-621. "To Form Street Column," par. 307. Price fifteen cents a copy. Our extremely low price puts this edition of the Official Drill within reach of all.

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**PEACE WITH HONOR.**

On the 25th of January the President of the United States sent to Congress a message respecting our relations with Chili, accompanied by the diplomatic correspondence, the correspondence with naval officials and a report the inquiry into the attack on the seamen of the U. S. S. *Baltimore* in the streets of Valparaiso; making altogether an octavo volume of 664 pages. The message has been so generally published by the daily papers, and the accompanying documents so thoroughly discussed, that it is not needful that we should attempt to condense them within the limits of our space. Concluding his statement of our case against Chili the President stated that he had demanded of Chili a suitable apology and some adequate reparation for the injury done to this Government.

"In submitting these papers to Congress," he said, "for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that I am of the opinion that the demands made of Chili by this Government should be adhered to and enforced. If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we must protect those who, in foreign ports display the flag or wear the colors of this Government against insult, brutality and death, inflicted in resentment of the acts of their Government, and not for any fault of their own.

Congress received this message in the patriotic spirit that prompted it, and the result was shown in the receipt on Jan. 26 of a response from the Chilean Government, which has been accepted as satisfactory, and the President has sent to Congress the message that follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith additional correspondence between this Government and the Government of Chili, consisting of a note of Mr. Montt, the Chilean Minister at this Capital, to Mr. Blaine, dated Jan. 23, a reply of Mr. Blaine thereto, of date Jan. 27, and a despatch from Mr. Egan, our Minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr. Pereira, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine of Jan. 21, which was received by me on the 26th inst.

The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, though dated Jan. 23, was not delivered at the State Department until after 12 o'clock meridian of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt notified to me until later in the afternoon of that day.

The response of Mr. Pereira to our note of Jan. 21 withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Mr. Matta of the 11th ult., and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan.

The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the *Baltimore* is so conciliatory and friendly that I am of the opinion that there is a good prospect that the difference growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this Government by the usual methods and without special powers from Congress. This turn in the affair is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to the Congress and to our people.

The general support of the efforts of the Executive to enforce the just right of the nation in this matter has given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our people.

Should it be necessary, I will again communicate with Congress upon the subject.

BENJ. HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1892.

WAR with Chili has been averted. The American Navy is victorious. Chili yields to the demands of the United States without resort to arms, but to the Navy rather than to diplomacy belongs the credit for bringing about this result. Diplomacy came near failing. Without the manifest intention and ability to take by force what we could not get by other means, it would not have succeeded. Thus we are again forcibly reminded that the best and cheapest way to prevent or end war is to be prepared for it. The exciting experience of the past five months has served a good purpose. From the time the facts about the assault in the harbor of Valparaiso on the seamen of the *Baltimore* became known, all the energies of the Navy Department were bent on preparing to uphold the dignity and honor of this Government by securing satisfaction for the insult to our flag. The officials of the Navy Department did not hesitate to assume responsibilities and incur liabilities in excess of appropriations. Red tapism disappeared and the most practicable means were adopted for quickly and effectively putting the Navy on a good fighting basis. These preparations have cost something, but they have advanced the Navy at least a year, and the bulk of the money spent would have been called for within that period.



anyhow. Considering that the Navy was not in any sense prepared for war when the trouble first began, the progress made is indeed wonderful.

The one great lesson taught by these preparations, and the good purpose they served, is that there should be no relaxation in the work of building up the Navy and improving the Army. The time may come when we may be threatened by some of the great naval powers. Fighting ships of the highest class will then be needed. Their construction should be commenced now. We cannot depend on auxiliary cruisers converted from merchant vessels on such occasions, and it will then be too late to commence the construction of the vessels we need.

All danger of war having subsided, the Navy Department has relaxed the extraordinary preparations which have been in progress for some time past. The merchant steamer *Ohio*, chartered for service as a floating machine shop, which has been fitting out at Boston, will be returned to the owners, and the orders of her officers and crew have been countermanded. Orders have also been issued to stop extra work in the various Navy-yards and private establishments furnishing war material. Work is still in progress on the five single-turreted monitors, but it will probably be limited to what is only absolutely necessary for preserving them from further decay.

It is officially stated that Admiral Gherardi with the *Philadelphia* and *Concord* is now on his way to Montevideo, there to join Admiral Walker's squadron, which has been ordered to await his coming. This information is in accordance with former statements made. If Admiral Gherardi stops at Bahia, Brazil, he will there be recalled from his southern trip. It is not known at the Navy Department that he intended to stop at Bahia and the probability is that the first heard from him will be his arrival at Montevideo.

No further changes in the station of vessels has yet been decided upon, but there is some talk of a concentration of all the vessels of Pacific and South Atlantic Squadrons at Valparaiso before a permanent redistribution is decided upon. It would be well now to make a friendly display of our naval strength in Chilean waters to help the groundlings realize the wisdom of the action of the Chilean Government in maintaining peace with the United States.

#### THE TRUE SPIRIT.

We remember riding one day during one of the numerous engagements in front of Petersburg with General Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, along the skittish line of the 9th Army Corps, where the wounded were being carried rapidly to the rear. As he watched the stretcher bearers, General Hunt turned to us and said: "I am sick of seeing dead men."

This is the state of mind that experience of war necessarily produces, and it is a grave mistake of the civilian to assume eagerness for war on the part of the veteran soldier. Now, the two men in chief control at Washington during the recent difficulty with Chili are veterans of the civil war—General Harrison and General Tracy, to call them by the titles they bore in the field. If they have carried the country to the verge of war in the discussion with Chili it is because they understand, as all good soldiers must, that the best security against war in the long run is to make it clearly understood that we are ready for the contest when the occasion really calls for it. The soldierly firmness of Jackson on one occasion prevented nullification, and a like determination to maintain the authority and dignity of the Government might have saved us from the horrors of the Rebellion.

No nation can long survive the decadence of its military spirit, except in the vassal condition of India or Egypt, or the stagnation of the overgrown Chinese empire. The difference between the men of soldierly spirit and others is simply this: the soldier does not put such a high valuation upon life and limb and wealth and ease, as to let them outweigh in his regard those not less real, if less tangible, possessions that constitute the soul of things. It is not the spirit of destruction that distinguishes the true soldier; it is the determination to preserve what is vital and enduring, even at the

risk of losing that which at the best will continue for but a brief season. With him country is more than ease; the interest of the State more than the ease and comfort of the individual. It is this spirit that has given to humanity all that is best. It is from the bleeding veins of the martyrs that have flown the life giving currents of the Church; not from the ink horns of the controversialists. It is the swords of the knights that have wrested our liberties from unwilling hands. It is the warrior spirit that gave us Magna Charta; that established the original foundations of the American Republic, and within our own generation has broadened and strengthened these foundations until we have nothing now to fear except from the decay of the sentiment that has made our country great.

If the Chilean incident does us no other service, it will at least help us to understand who are the real enemies of the American Republic. Those who can find congenial occupation in carping and sneering at the men and the forces representing the country at a time when the issues of peace and war, honor and dishonor, are under discussion, will receive the contempt of all manly men. In agreeable contrast to the utterances of some pusillanimous and sordid journals is the tone of the New York Sun when it says that "The work of the Navy Department and of the War Department during the past six weeks is a marvel of administrative energy and patriotic vigilance. Some of our readers, perhaps, but certainly not all, have an idea of what has been accomplished. And yet it is this very activity, not inviting a conflict, but following the first principles of national prudence and the ordinary laws of common sense, which furnishes the chief ground of the Mugwump attack on men who are doing their duty. Consider two propositions: If war is averted and the Government of Chili makes proper reparation for the Valparaiso outrage, it will be for no other reason than because we were ready. If war came, and in spite of the warning events of the past three months this country were not prepared to the best of its ability for the conflict, the men whom the non-Americans are now criticizing for doing their duty would deserve to be impeached. They would deserve to be hanged. Go ahead, servants of the people! You are right, your work counts for peace, and the country is with you."

#### LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMY.

SENATOR PROCTOR has started in in a very practical, business-like way to promote military legislation. He has laid aside the conventional methods pursued by other Senators in the consideration of measures referred to committees. Instead of reporting bills in the haphazard fashion which has heretofore prevailed, he is looking ahead to see how the other House of Congress will take them, and if possible pave the way for the passage of desirable measures. With the evident purpose of championing the several general measures introduced by him as a result of his three years' experience as the head of the War Department he has been in informal consultation with members of the Military Committee with the view to giving that committee the benefit of his observations while in charge of the War Department portfolio, and at the same time obtaining the views of that committee before urging action in the Senate committee. With the two committees working in harmony the prospects for legislation are greatly improved. Chairman Outhwaite and Gen. Wheeler, the two working members of the House committee, have taken very kindly to the measures prepared by Mr. Proctor for reorganizing the artillery and infantry, for extending lineal promotion to 1st lieutenants, for compelling the attendance of civilian witnesses before Courts-martial and the several other measures advocated by him. Nearly all these measures will receive the favorable action of the House committee, but as to their chances in the House itself the present prospect is less certain. Gen. Wheeler, while expressing approval of Mr. Proctor's economical infantry reorganization bill, says he is doubtful if it will receive the sanction of the House, for the reason that while that measure cuts off the lieutenants from the skeleton companies it provides an organization that

suggests an increase at another time, and in his opinion the present House will not pass any military measure that paves the way for an increase of the Army either present or prospective.

THE Naval Reserve of New York are making an earnest effort to obtain the use of the old Castle Garden at the Battery, New York City, for the purposes of drill and instruction. Their efforts certainly deserve success, and we are glad to observe that they are seconded by petitions from a very large number of influential citizens. Castle Garden originated in the necessity for defence which arose during the war of 1812-14, when a formidable fleet threatened New York. It can be made equally effective for defence even now, if not in the manner originally intended at least in that suggested by the application of the 1st Battalion of Naval Reserve Artillery. As two of the Park Commissioners, Messrs. Gallup and Dana, have had experience with the National Guard, we cannot doubt that they will cordially second the application for the proposed use of Castle Garden. We have heard but one objection urged against it. This is, that the place should be reserved for a pleasure resort in the shape of an aquarium. But why not establish there a naval museum, as nearly as possible on the plan of that which has met with such great success in England? It would be even more popular, in our judgment, than the aquarium, and would not interfere with the use of the garden for the naval militia. When we find men like J. M. Miller, President of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Co., and other graduates of the Naval Academy, giving their time and energies to organizing the Naval Reserve because of their profound conviction of the importance of the work, it would certainly seem that they should receive every encouragement.

THE fact that Senator Proctor has introduced a bill to give authority of law to the action of the War Department in skeletonizing companies of the Army, would indicate that the Senator has his doubts as to the legality of his action in this matter while Secretary of War. We never had any doubt as to this, and took occasion to express our opinion at the time that it would not stand the test of legal investigation. The question of the wisdom of the Secretary's action is one thing; the question of its legality quite another. It is not our desire to criticize personally any one in office, and more particularly one who brought to his duties as Secretary of War the ability and desire to improve all he touched, which were displayed by Senator Proctor. We regard it as a calamity that his term of office could not have lasted four years longer. But so far as concerns the bill to which we refer, it should never become a law. The "skeletonizing" is an accomplished fact now, but we hope in the interest of the whole Army to see the regiments filled up again at an early day to the organization as fixed by the Revised Statutes. The power to "skeletonize" any particular regiment or arm should rest solely with Congress. We regard the transfer of this authority to the War Department as a dangerous interference with long-established precedent. Some day it will be shown to be so in a way as to which there can be no mistaking.

THE private soldier is in luck, as will be seen from the amended A. R. 492, published this week in G. O. 6. This gives the duty private, available for guard detail, from five to six nights in bed and only some emergency can reduce the nights of sleep. The young soldiers will doubtless fully appreciate this beneficent regulation, but we fancy many of the old soldiers in service will utter a groan and recall the good old days when two nights in bed were considered not so bad and three to four nights a positive luxury.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Adjutant-General requesting all retired Army officers who desire details to military colleges to so advise the A. G. O., giving age, physical condition and testimonials as to capacity and fitness.



THE nomination of 2d Lieut. John Howard, 19th Inf., for transfer to the Cavalry arm, was withdrawn by the President on account of opposition raised against the principle involved. When the recent appointments from civil life were made, Secretary Proctor declined several requests for assignment to the Cavalry because he wished to reserve as many vacancies as possible in that arm for this year's graduating class. Acting Secretary Grant authorized the transfer of Lieut. Howard without knowing of the previous decision in the matter. It being considered manifestly unjust to others who asked for appointment to the Cavalry, the President upon learning of the facts promptly recalled the nomination.

ALL the arsenal commands are again filled as a result of the shuffling up in stations of ordnance officers last week. The fact that three of the big arsenals—Rock Island, Watertown and Frankford—were without commanding officers, made the change more extensive than it otherwise would have been. The changes were made strictly in accordance with the recommendations of General Flagler and as decided upon by him nearly a year ago. The fact that Gen. Flagler has decided to manufacture field and siege carriages at Rock Island and new small arm ammunition at Frankford arsenal, adds largely to the importance of these two commands.

A BILL embodying the views of the Secretary of the Navy, as laid down in his annual report, in regard to the reorganization of the personnel of the Navy, is in course of preparation at the Navy Department; also a bill to increase the efficiency of the enlisted force of the Navy. These measures will be presented to the Chairmen of the Naval Committees for their consideration before introduction.

In the January number of the Engineering Magazine Mr. Wisner, under the heading of "Worthless Government Engineering," made a vigorous attempt to undermine the Engineer Corps of the Army in the confidence of the people. But it is a maxim of engineering that where you can mine you can counter-mine, and this Lieut.-Colonel W. R. King, U. S. A., does very effectively in an article appearing in the succeeding number of the magazine—that for February. He shows that the country is full of good engineering work, for which we are indebted to the Army engineers. He admits that they have made mistakes; but what engineer has not? Ericsson, Bessemer, Stevens, and even the great Exds himself have each shown human fallibility.

*La Revue d'Artillerie*, in noticing a "Course of Instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery," by Captain H. Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., refers approvingly to the fact that the author has departed widely from the method generally followed in works of this nature. Noting that in military schools the time available is so short, considering the extent of the subjects taught, that instructors are compelled to restrict to the leave necessary the developments which they give in the lecture hall, it says that when they publish their lectures, they write, not what they have said to their pupils, but what they would have wished to say, and in this way they produce regular encyclopedias in which it is often difficult to discern between details which are to be found everywhere and the statement of general principles. Captain Metcalfe, says the *Revue*, has confined himself to a condensation of the most important and the best established principles, laying stress on examples and description of the latest American material. It has been his aim to give to the student, if not a complete knowledge of all that has been done, at least a greater aptitude for understanding and interpreting everything which may be done in the course of his military career. In fact the author, continues the *Revue*, has done still better, without saying it, for his work constitutes, in a concise and clear form, at least as valuable memoranda for the officer as for the student, and not alone for the infantry or the cavalry, but also for the artillery; for it is proper to note, to the honor of all the officers of the United States Army, that the course in question is one of a school destined to produce officers of all arms of service, and that it is not less exacting in scientific knowledge than those of our school at Fontainebleau.

A BAPTIST minister of Halifax, N. S., raked the military in a recent speech at a temperance meeting. He declared that the army and navy were a curse to Halifax, and did more to injure the social life of the city than any other element. He denounced the British officers as parasites, and said "he had never known an officer who was a Christian. Even the garrison chaplains were not Christians. The officers corrupted the society women of Halifax, while the private soldiers corrupted the servant girls, and the result was that young citizens were compelled to go abroad for wives." We can now fully realize the hidden malignancy of the expression, "Go to Halifax."

Now that the Chilian affair is practically at an end, the President will probably fill the Army and Navy vacancies at his disposal at an early date. He has at the present time the appointment of a brigadier-general, two Army chaplains, a professor of mathematics in the Navy, a quartermaster in the Marine Corps, and four assistant paymasters in the Navy, with the prospects of two more at an early date.

We are glad to note that many of our contemporaries are rising to the exigencies of the occasion. The Brooklyn Eagle, in a well-digested article on the present situation, says:

For military operations, aggressive or defensive, ample preparation is required. Every year has added to the importance of the warning sounded by Mr. Tilden in his celebrated communication in advocacy of coast defence. Every day vindicates the enlightened judgment which has led to the reconstruction of the Navy. Nevertheless, the intimation goes out broadly that except in the event of an armed combat with some foreign power Congress is to reduce Army and Navy appropriations to a threadbare basis. Intelligent public opinion, if consulted, would sanction nothing of the kind. The chief trouble is that public opinion will be disregarded. Danger of invasion is not the only peril from which a suitable standing army would defend the United States. Multiplying signs of social discontent indicate the pressing need of a sufficient restraining force. While the safeguards thrown by the Constitution about the national military establishment would prevent encroachment on the rights of States and communities, they would be insured against outbreaks of anarchy and manifestations of mob violence. Moreover, the standing army should be large enough to supply officers for the training and command of the great volunteer force which would have to be raised in case of a conflict with a first-class European power. A moderate increase alike in the number of officers and enlisted men is in line with the wisdom and foresight which will have to be exercised to keep the United States in their proper place among the nations of the globe.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Parke, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, 2d Regt.; 2d Lieut. Geo. S. Cartwright, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John Little, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Geo. B. Davis, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jno. Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Cushing, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. W. McFarland, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. F. Martin, 25th Inf. Those with a star registered at the Ebbitt House, and also Lieut. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav.; Lieut. J. J. Conkling, Jr., 2d Art., and Lieut. J. M. Walton, retired.

#### LOYAL LEGION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE discussion invited by the article signed "Loyal Legion" in your issue of Jan. 2 must be considered, if based upon logical reasoning. Every member of the classes of 1865-1866 referred to in your article, who entered the Naval Academy between Sept. 1, 1861, and Dec. 1, 1862, and remained (with very few exceptions) until after the close of the war, and the large majority of them, to-day, as the article states, are in the service and constitute the efficiency of the Navy to an important degree. This covers the interval of the war. Were those young men in civil life, or in the naval service of the United States? This question furnishes its own answer. And in every instance the records of the Government date "Original entry into the Service" as the date of his entering the Naval Academy; and under the head of "Original entry into the Service with date and rank," the records of the Loyal Legion give every one of its members who at any time was at the Naval Academy, the date of his entering the Academy.

The membership of the Loyal Legion is divided into three classes:

1st. Commissioned officers of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, regular and volunteer, who have been actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion, whether as commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, warrant officer, or enlisted men. The others are not material in this discussion.

The members of those classes being in the Naval service of the United States during its existence, would be presumed to have been actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion. They were non-commissioned officers, but certainly, as officers, they were paid and recognized by the Government of the United States, went to make up its naval power, and were subject to orders and discipline, as was the entire corps of officers and men of the Navy. They actually fired no shot, made no assaults upon the enemies of the Government in whose service they were, but this may be said of many who have been chosen members of the Loyal Legion, and the converse never has been suggested as an essential qualification to membership. With those, as a whole, whose relations to the military and naval service of the United States made up that power of resources whose moral effect upon the enemies of the United States, at home and abroad, tended to the suppression of the Rebellion, those young men formed an important component and were active participants.

The men-of-war in commission at sea during the summer cruises of '62, '63, '64, and '65, with the members of those classes constituting the most important of their crews, capable of, and ready, if necessary, for fighting, their ships can but be termed actual service in the Navy of the United States tending to the suppression of the Rebellion.

In the summer of 1862 the rebel cruiser "290" was reported on our coast in the neighborhood of Block Island. At that time the easterly entrance to Narragansett Bay was guarded only by Fort Adams, one of the most important fortifications of the United States, and its garrison consisted of one old sergeant who held the keys, the regular garrison having gone to the front. Many of those young men who afterwards graduated as the classes of 1865 and 1866, were ordered to garrison this fort, and throughout a great portion of that summer occupied the fort, drilled its guns as its regular garrison, were drilled in the duties of infantrymen, stood their regular sentry duty, and were prepared to fight and defend the fort to the extent of their ability. The "290" didn't attempt to enter the bay, but who can say, that fort so garrisoned, did not protect the cities of Newport, Fall River, Providence and Bristol against paying tribute to the rebel privateer? Was that garrison not "actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion?"

This question might be treated at a greater length, but it so plainly furnishes its own answer, anything more would seem superfluous.

The question as to the eligibility of the members of those classes, put in your article of Jan. 2, can have but an affirmative answer.

Upon what possible logical or reasonable ground the grand Commandery of the Order refused their admission, it is impossible to conceive. It is to be hoped that body will not hesitate to correct itself, rescind its action in that regard, and do that which justice and right so clearly demand.

SAILOR.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Wm. E. Almy, Adjt. 5th Cav., will conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Terr.

2d Lieut. Monroe McFarland, 21st Inf., will conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Sully, South Dakota. (S. O. 18, Jan. 22, R. S.)

2d Lieut. Edmund S. Wright, 9th Cav., is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, and will proceed to join his regiment.

2d Lieut. Austin H. Brown, 4th Inf., is relieved from duty at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., and will report to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty at the Academy.

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers, members of the board of visitors to the Engineer School of Application, will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., for the purpose of attending an examination of the school: Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, Col. David C. Houston, Lieut.-Col. George L. Gillespie.

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., will proceed from the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., to the works of the Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., on official business in connection with the inspection of Gatling guns now in process of manufacture.

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. George M. Sternberg, surgeon; Major James H. Lord, Q. M.; Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, commissary of subsistence, will assemble at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Dept. at San Francisco, Cal., from time to time, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for any loss or damage existing in articles of quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipment. (S. O. Jan. 27, H. Q. A.)

G. C. M. at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 28, 1892. Detail: Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.; Capt. E. S. Chapin, 15th Inf.; Capt. A. Hedberg, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. R. Pexton, W. F. Blauvelt, E. Lloyd, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Beresford, R. L. Bush, H. J. Hirsch, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. Cotter, 15th Inf., judge advocate.

Major Aaron S. Daggett, 13th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Sill, O. T.

1st Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and 1st Lieut. M. F. Jamar, 13th Inf., is detailed in his stead. (S. O. 7, Jan. 25, D. M.)

Sick leave is extended Capt. Geo. W. Crabb, 5th Art., for one month.

PRINCE NICHOLAS, of Greece, who was one of the royal guests at Copenhagen this fall, has gone to Athens to enter a regiment of artillery. Foreign papers say that it was formerly his intention to spend two years in the Academy of War in Berlin. The estrangement between the ruling families of Greece and Germany has become so great since the conversion of the Emperor's sister, the Crown Princess of Greece, to the Greek Church, that it was deemed advisable to postpone his sojourn at the famous school.

THE Ordnance and Fortification Board at its last meeting made an allotment of \$2,200 for repairing and altering the Easton-Anderson spring return mortar carriage being tested at Sandy Hook and several other minor allotments of an unimportant nature. It was decided to try the Ericsson aerial subaqueous projectile at Fort Wardsworth, N. Y., as soon as the contractors are ready.

THE following naval officers registered at the Navy Dept. this week: Lt. Comdrs. R. M. Berry, J. H. Dayton, Comdr. C. M. Chester, Capt. W. S. Schley, Lieuts. H. McCrea, W. M. Wood, W. H. Reeder, Ensign A. P. Niblock. In addition the following registered at the Ebbitt House: Lieut. Comdr. Louis Kingsley, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, Comdr. W. R. Bridgman, Surg. J. W. Baker.

#### FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONT.

LIEUT. AND MRS. IRONS entertained the officers and ladies of Assiniboine at cards a few nights ago. The favors were beautiful and the evening delightfully spent. The 20th Infantry band orchestra furnished the music.

The leap year hop was the social event of last week and was well attended.

The officers' lyceum meets at the post twice each week for the reading of essays. Lieut. Schon submitted a very interesting paper on the subject of "Schools in the Army." Lieut. Morrison one on "Instruction at Military Colleges," and Capt. Ward discussed the subject of training the cavalryman for the squadron.



## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill has the distinction of being the first of the general appropriation bills reported to the House this session. This fact shows that the Military Committee is a working committee, and that some better things may also be expected from it.

The bill authorizing the detail of Army officers for duty in connection with the World's Fair has been promptly acted upon by the House Military Committee.

No business of importance was transacted by the House Naval Committee at its meeting this week. The several naval bills introduced since the last meeting were reported to appropriate committees. The petition of citizens of Cohasset, Mass., asking for the appointment of a committee of inquiry to investigate the conduct of Comdr. Edwin Longnecker for ill treatment of civilian Robert E. Carrey at Newport, R. I., in 1889, was referred to the Navy Department for report.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill as reported to the House Jan. 25, appropriates \$486,635, being \$67,685 less than the estimates of the War Department, and \$84,471 more than the appropriations for the current year. The committee have reduced all salaries in excess of \$1,000 and not fixed by law, and omitted all items "not at this time absolutely essential to the health and well-being of the Academy." The unusual items allowed "consist almost entirely of an enlargement of the gas plant; improving and modernizing the plumbing and sewerage of the post; new sinks and bathrooms for cadets; furnishing new gymnasium and other improvements of a permanent character."

The Senate Naval Committee at its meeting on Wednesday adopted favorable reports on S. 1900, appropriating \$350,000 for a naval drydock at Algiers, La.; S. 838, for the relief of the estate of John Ericsson by the payment of the original amount due for his work on the *Princeton* over 50 years ago; S. 205, to relieve Major G. C. Goodloe, M. C., from responsibility for loss of public funds stolen by his clerk, and upon the resolution requesting the President to inform Congress what steps have been taken to make a survey for cable between San Francisco and Honolulu.

At the meeting of the Senate Military Committee on Thursday the chairman was authorized to appoint a sub-committee to consider all measures relating to Army organization and pay. Senators Hawley, Proctor and Cockrell will probably comprise the committee. Favorable action was taken on all pending nominations and also upon the following bill:

S. 113, appropriating \$200,000 for the establishment of a military post near Little Rock, Ark.; S. 620, giving commanding officers authority to approve the sentence of summary courts the power to remit or mitigate the same; S. 621, providing that the records of the Revolution now in State, Treasury and Interior Dept. be transferred to the War Dept.; S. 256, to restore and retire Augustus Boyd with rank of captain of staff; S. 323, for the presentation of suitable medals to the survivors of the forlorn hope storming party at Port Hudson.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 1663, Dawes. For the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the U. S. revenue cutter *Gallatin* off the coast of Massachusetts.

S. 1703, Morrell, and H. R. 3996, Tracey. To provide a more perfect organization for the United States Naval Observatory.

S. 1707, Bate. To pay to Capt. W. M. Wallace \$750 for the clothing, wearing apparel, and household furniture destroyed by fire at Fort Verde, Ariz. T., on May 28, 1881.

S. 1713, Cameron. To pay to John C. Foulk, late a lieutenant of the junior grade, U. S. N., \$2,630.14, salary claimed to be due him.

S. 1721, Hawley. That on and after July 1, 1892, the pay per month of the following non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army shall be as follows: Sergeant major, \$30; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, \$30; 1st sergeant, \$30; sergeant, \$20; corporal, \$18; and all shall receive the increase of pay for length of service as provided by law.

S. 1723, Hawley. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a system of examination of enlisted men of the Army, by such boards as may be established by him, to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of 3d lieutenant: *Provided*, That all unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age, who are citizens of the U. S., are physically sound, who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment, may compete for promotion under any system authorized by this act.

Sec. 2. That the members and recorder of such boards as may be established by the President, under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be sworn in every case to discharge their duties honestly and faithfully; and the boards may examine witnesses, and take depositions, for which purposes they shall have such powers of a court of inquiry as may be necessary.

Sec. 3. That the vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant heretofore filled by the promotion of meritorious, non-commissioned officers of the Army, under the provisions of Sec. 3 of the act approved June 18, 1878, shall be filled by the appointment of competitors favorably recommended under this act, in the order of merit established by the final examination. Each man who passes the final examination shall receive a certificate of eligibility, setting forth the subjects in which he is proficient and the special grounds upon which the recommendation is based; and all who can not be appointed 2d lieutenants shall, at any time during the year, subsequent to their examination, if they shall so elect, receive an honorable discharge and one year's pay and allowances of the grade occupied at the date of discharge: *Provided*, That not more than two examinations shall be accorded to the same competitor.

Sec. 4. That all rights and privileges arising from a certificate of eligibility may be vacated by sentence of a Court-martial, but no soldier, while holding the privileges of a certificate, shall be brought before a garrison or regimental Court-martial or summary court.

Sec. 5. That Secs. 3 and 4 of the act approved June 18, 1878, providing for the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

S. 1723, Hawley. To authorize the Secretary of War to appoint a board, to consist of three members and a recorder, from officers of the Army on the active or retired list, to review the proceedings, findings, and sentence of any Court-martial or the trial of a commissioned officer or enlisted man, either of the Regular Army or volunteer forces, where the accused has been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the United States. Where the relief prayed for is recommended in whole or in part, and approved by the Secretary of War, he shall report to Congress what action by Congress is deemed by him as necessary in order that justice may be done in the case: *Provided*, That no right to any pay or allowances shall accrue or be revived from such amendment of the records in any case.

S. 1738, Blodgett. Granting a pension of \$50 a month to Louisa V. Bomford, widow of James V. Bomford, late colonel, United States Army.

S. 1765, McPherson (by request). For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the coast defenses. Appropriates \$1,250,000 and authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract with the Berdan Manufacturing Company, of New York, for one "Berdan ironclad destroyer," with armament.

S. 1772, Gallinger. Appropriates \$800,000 for the construction of a wooden drydock at the U. S. Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

S. 1778, Sherman (by request). That hereafter there shall be five regiments of artillery, eight regiments of cavalry, and seventeen regiments of infantry; one regiment each of cavalry and infantry being of colored troops as now provided by law and as hereinafter organized.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one colonel, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, one chief trumpeter, and three battalions. The adjutant and quartermaster shall be extra captains, selected from the captains of the regiment. Each battalion of artillery shall consist of one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one sergeant-major, and four batteries. The adjutant shall be an extra 1st lieutenant, selected from the 1st lieutenants of the battalion. Each battery of artillery shall be organized as now provided by law: *Provided*, That the 1st lieutenants of a battery shall be reduced to one, and that there shall be two 2d lieutenants to each battery of field artillery: *And provided further*, That in time of war the President may add to such battery organization one 1st and one 2d lieutenant of volunteers, and an enlisted strength such that the total shall not exceed 250 men.

Sec. 3. That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of one colonel, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, one chief trumpeter, one saddler sergeant, and three battalions. The adjutant and quartermaster shall be extra captains, selected from the captains of the regiment. Each battalion of cavalry shall consist of one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one sergeant-major, and four troops. The adjutant shall be an extra 1st lieutenant, selected from the 1st lieutenants of the battalion. Each troop of cavalry shall consist of the organization as now provided by law.

Sec. 4. Each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, one chief trumpeter, one saddler sergeant, and three battalions. The adjutant and quartermaster shall be extra captains, selected from the captains of the regiment. Each battalion of infantry shall consist of one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one sergeant-major, and four companies. The adjutant shall be an extra 1st lieutenant, selected from the 1st lieutenants of the battalion. Each company of infantry shall consist of the organization as now provided by law: *Provided*, That in time of war the President may increase the enlisted strength to not exceeding 300 men.

Sec. 5. That all original vacancies created by the passage of this act shall be filled by promotion in the several lines of artillery, cavalry and infantry from the next lower grade by seniority according to original entry into the regular service as a commissioned officer: *Provided*, That no officer who has lost rank by the operation of sentence of a Court-martial or examining board shall by virtue of this act regain any rank so lost: *And provided further*, That any officer who has been reinstated in the Army by act of Congress with original status of rank shall, for the purposes of this act only, be deemed to have been continuously in the Service: *And provided further*, That after the original vacancies created by this act have been filled, in time of peace, all promotions in the several lines of artillery, cavalry and infantry shall be filled from the next lower grade by seniority according to original entry into the Regular Service as a commissioned officer, subject to the provisions hereinbefore made in this section.

S. 1809, Perkins. To authorize the Secretary of War to amend the military record of commissioned officers of the late war, where the rolls and records of the Adjutant General's Office show that such officers were dishonored without trial or hearing but that thereafter the dismissal of such officer, upon a proper hearing, was revoked and he was restored to his command: *Provided*, however, That the vacancy occasioned by his said dismissal had not been filled in the meantime, and in that case to give him an honorable discharge.

S. 1817, Perkins. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay J. A. McCreary, as ensign, U. S. N., from March 16 to Aug. 7, 1885, less any amount paid him.

S. 1831, Frye. To admit free of duty the wreck-age of the ships *Trenton* and *Vandalia*, presented by the U. S. to the King of Samoa.

S. 1845, Aldrich. Granting a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of the late Lieut. Boutelle Noyes, U. S. Navy.

S. 1857, Hale. To further increase the naval establishment. That, for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States, the President is hereby authorized to have constructed, by contract, three battle ships of 7,500 to 10,000 tons displacement, two armored coast defense vessels, five gunboats of 800 to 1,300 tons displacement, and eight first-class torpedo boats. In the contracts for the construction of said vessels such provisions for increased speed and the premium for the same shall be made as in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy may be deemed advisable. In the construction of all of said vessels all the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled "An Act to Increase the Naval Establishment," as to material for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, the notice of, and provision for the same, the plans, drawings, specifications, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture. If the Secretary of the Navy shall be unable to contract at reasonable prices for the building of any of said vessels, then he may build such vessel or vessels, or any part of any such vessel, in such Navy-yard as he may designate. Towards the construction of the vessels herein authorized, with their engines, boilers, and machinery, the sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated, and towards the armament of said ships the sum of \$1,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

S. 1859, Manderson. To retire Bvt. Maj.-Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. A., according to his brevet rank, June 1, 1882.

S. 1860, Daniel (by request). To give Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Isherwood and Theodore Zeller, U. S. Navy, retired, the same rate of pay as is received by the line officers of the Navy with whom they held the same relative rank. *And further*, that any officer of the Navy now on the retired list who shall have been retired, after completing 40 years of service or having attained the age of 62, as now provided by law, shall receive the rank and pay of commodore: *Provided*, That he has served creditably a full term of four years as chief of bureau in the Navy Department.

S. 1881, Hawley. To establish a military post near the city of Helena, in Lewis and Clark County, in the State of Montana.

H. R. 3958, Williams, of N. C. To provide for the erection of a monument to Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the battlefield of the battle of Guilford C.-H., N. C., fought March 15, 1781.

H. R. 3965, Hermann. To extend the time for adjudicating certain claims arising from Army or Navy service.

H. R. 3976, Lanham. Appropriates \$100,000 for the establishment of a military post at Del Rio, Texas.

H. R. 3993, Houk, of Ohio (by request). That the field artillery of the Army shall consist of two regiments, one of mounted and one of horse artillery.

Sec. 2. That the regiment of mounted artillery shall consist of one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, two veterinary surgeons, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief trumpeter, two battalion adjutants, two battalion sergeants-major, and two battalions. The regimental adjutant and quartermaster shall be extra captains, selected from the captains of the regiment, and the battalion adjutants shall be extra 1st lieutenants, selected from the 1st lieutenants of their respective battalions. Each battalion shall consist of four batteries, each battery having one captain, one 1st and one 2d lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, one stable sergeant, six sergeants, nine corporals, two artificers, two trumpeters, one guidon, one wagoner, sixty privates and seventy horses: *Provided*, That, when he may deem it necessary, the President may add to this battery organization one 1st and one 2d lieutenant of volunteers, and one quartermaster sergeant, six corporals, three artificers, two range finders, and not to exceed eighty-six privates and eighty horses.

Sec. 3. That the regiment of horse artillery shall consist of one colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, two veterinary surgeons, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief trumpeter, two battalion adjutants, two battalion sergeants-major, and two battalions. The regimental adjutant and quartermaster shall be extra captains, selected from the captains of the regiment, and the battalion adjutants shall be extra 1st lieutenants, selected from the 1st lieutenants of their respective battalions. Each battalion shall consist of three batteries, each battery having one captain, one 1st and one 2d lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, one stable sergeant, six sergeants, twelve corporals, four artificers, two trumpeters, one guidon, one wagoner, seventy privates and one hundred and thirty-two horses: *Provided*, That, when the President may deem it necessary, one battalion may be equipped as mountain artillery: *And provided further*, That, when he may deem it necessary, the President may add to this battery organization one 1st and one 2d lieutenant of volunteers, and one quartermaster-sergeant, six corporals, two artificers, two range finders, and not to exceed seventy-eight privates and seventy-two horses.

Sec. 4. That the batteries of the regiments of field artillery shall be designated by the President from those now in the artillery arm of the Service.

Sec. 5. That the officers of the regiments of field artillery shall be designated by the President from those of like grade now in the artillery arm of the Service and best fitted by physical and professional qualifications for the field artillery service, to make rank therein according to seniority by length of service as a commissioned officer: *Provided*, That thereafter in time of peace all promotions in the field artillery arm of the Service shall be by seniority: *And provided further*, That the extra officers and veterinary surgeons shall be appointed by the President as provided by law for those of a regiment of cavalry.

H. R. 4329, Bowers. Appropriates \$230,000 to obtain lands for site for military post and harbor defense at San Diego, Cal., and making an appropriation therefor.

H. R. 4339, Davis. Granting a pension to all ex-Union soldiers who served in the War of the Rebellion, and providing a special pension fund.

H. R. 4419, Stephenson. Appropriates \$375,000 for two first class revenue cutters for service on the Great Lakes, one for service on Lakes Michigan and Superior and one for service on Lake Ontario.

H. R. 4539, Wheeler, of Ala. That the last proviso of section three, of the act entitled "An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army, and to regulate promotions therein," approved Oct. 1, 1890, shall not apply to officers of the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. Army.

H. R. 4542, Lodge (by request). Allowing the pay of rear admirals to commodore while acting as rear admirals.

H. R. 4551, Oates. To require cadets to the U. S. Military and Naval Academies to take and subscribe the following, to wit: "And I do further solemnly swear that I never will, directly or indirectly, solicit, seek, influence, or attempt to influence the President or Congress of the United States, or any member thereof, to cause my promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or retirement therefrom, or to increase my compensation, salary, pension, pay, or allowance in any respect, or to any extent whatsoever, so help me God."

H. Res. 58, Bacon. Appropriates \$25,000 to erect at Stony Point, New York, a monument.

Whereas the assault upon and capture of the British garrison at Stony Point, New York, on the morning of the sixteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, by the corps of light infantry under the lead of General Anthony Wayne, more commonly known as "Mad Anthony," was one of the most brilliant recorded in history; and

Whereas in acknowledgment of the services of General Wayne and his gallant band of picked officers and men Congress, on the 24th day of July, 1779, by resolutions unanimously adopted, extended to them "the thanks of Congress for their brave, prudent, and soldierly conduct in their spirited and well-conducted attack," and also voted to General Wayne a gold medal, which was subsequently struck and presented to him; and

Whereas Stony Point is a rocky promontory on the west bank of the Hudson River, at the southern gate to the Highlands, rising to a height of about one hundred and fifty feet at its greatest elevation, and admirably situated for a monument, which would be in plain view of the millions of people who pass yearly up and down the river by boat and cars; and

Whereas the Government is already in ownership of the land, having heretofore purchased it and is now maintaining it for lighthouse purposes; and

Whereas the capture of Stony Point was one of the crowning events of the war, inspiring, as it did, at a most critical period the flagging energies of our almost disheartened soldiers, and was an event in every way worthy to be commemorated by a free and grateful people: Therefore,

*Resolved*, etc., That the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the erection of a suitable monument, column, or memorial structure on the grounds of the Government at Stony Point, New York, with such inscriptions and emblems as may properly commemorate the historical events which occurred at that place and vicinity during the war of the Revolution.

"Willard Church, grandfather of the proprietors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was one of this band."

COLONEL H. W. CLOSSON, 4th Art., was unable to attend the last session of the Ordnance and Fortification Board on account of illness. He is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, resulting from the grippé.

GENERAL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Breckinridge gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Secretary of War Elihu and Mrs. Elihu. The other guests were Representative and Mrs. Breckinridge, Gen. and Mrs. Greely, Senator and Mrs. Cookrell, Senator and Mrs. Dixon, Representative and Mrs. Southwaite and Mr. and Mrs. Pollok.



## ORDNANCE NOTES.

Authorities differ as to the destructive effect of the new small calibre bullets. We recently published the statements of the British surgeon, Capt. Marsh, in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*. The same periodical, who agrees with Dr. Marsh as to long-range firing, says: "The 'fearful breaking-up power of the modern infantry bullet shows itself, first, at the distances up to 330 yards, and at this (last?) distance in a dreadful manner.' During the street fighting in Portugal in the early part of this year at close ranges the wounds are said to have been of a most gruesome character. Where a bone was hit, it was, we are told, 'crushed to a jelly.'" The *Army and Navy Gazette* calls attention to two very able articles in the *Revue du Cercle Militaire* of this year, summarizing the opinions of Continental experts on the effect of modern small-bore bullets, stating that there are three distinct zones of action in the penetration of the bullet during its trajectory. First, a zone of explosion; second, a zone of penetration; third, a zone of contusion. The zone of explosion varies directly with the flatness of trajectory; with the Lebel or French rifle extending to 330 yards, with the Belgian or German rifles (1888) to 435 or 545 yards; and even further, presumably, with the new French Berthier rifle. The Continental experts are agreed that within this zone bullet wounds are of the gravest nature. The disorganization of the soft parts is so extensive, and the loss of tissue so considerable, that, as a rule, an absolute cure is impossible, and amputation unavoidable. "Very rarely, indeed," it is said, "can surgeons expect to save a limb which has been struck. Bones are almost always crushed and splintered, the blood vessels lacerated, and the nerve vessels profoundly shocked. Such a complication renders cases very serious." The fact that the Lee-Metford possesses little or no zone of explosion, as compared with the foreign military rifles, is ascribed to the English bullet, which seldom loses its shape unless it breaks entirely.

Iron says: It is reported in Westphalia that the experiments of several experts have resulted in the invention of a process of manufacturing pig iron which will revolutionize the iron industry. The simultaneous application of the electric current and the use of an easily made acid for extracting the iron from the ore are said to be the chief characteristics of the new method. The experiments were confined to the raw material forming the blast-furnace charge, and are said to have proved completely successful, the separation of all metallic substances being rapidly and perfectly effected, and the iron left in an absolutely pure condition. The process is stated to be 80 per cent. cheaper than the present blast-furnace method. The invention has been patented in all countries, and it is proposed to form a company with a capital of 50,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000).

An Albany despatch of Jan. 25 says: "Col. Parker, in charge of the United States Army at Watervliet, has been in constant communication with the War Department. Under orders recently received the gun department has been worked at its utmost capacity, 300 men being employed. To-day Col. Parker shipped to San Francisco three 8 in. breech-loading steel guns. There are 12 more guns of the same description ready for shipment. The workmen are engaged in completing the 10 and 12 inch breech-loading field and siege guns."

The 12 inch naval gun made a successful trip across the continent in eleven days, arriving at San Francisco Jan. 23. The attendants who accompanied it state that the gun has attracted great attention on its tour across the continent, crowds of people gathering at the stations along the line to view it, and in many places school children were given a half holiday for the purpose.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

HERE MAXIM, the great gunmaker, has a scheme for attaching a camera to a big kite, by means of which it will be possible to obtain bird's-eye views of great cities without the trouble and peril of ballooning.

EXPERIMENTS during the past year with snow parapets show, according to an article on the subject in the *United Service Gazette*—1st, that plugged shell would pierce 18 feet of snow; 2d, that 22 feet of rammed snow and 25 feet of loose snow would give cover against field artillery projectiles; 3d, that splinters of shell did not penetrate more than 20 feet; 4th, that it is extremely hard to lay accurately at snow works. These results indicate the best form of snow parapets as one of loose snow 25 feet thick.

THE German sentinels in Berlin have orders to fire upon civilians molesting or insulting them. A bullet fired in the Oranienstrasse went into the shop of a tradesman. In another case that happened about five months ago a man was shot at in the Lustgarten while that place of public resort was crowded with people, and in a third case a sentry firing at some petty delinquent missed his aim and hit a servant girl in the arm. In all these cases the soldiers in having made use of their rifles received the approval of their officers.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

O. E.—Two good text books on military art are Shaw's *Elementary Tactics* and Home's *Précis of Modern Tactics*.

C. P. asks: How does President Harrison's proclamation pardoning deserters read? *Ans.*—He hasn't read any.

G. B.—Lieut. Col. Shaw's *Elements of Modern Tactics* can be obtained from D. Van Nostrand and Co. Price, \$3.00.

R. C.—The senior colonel of cavalry, Eugene A. Carr, dates from April 20, 1876; of artillery, H. W. Closson, from April 25, 1888, and of infantry, G. L. Andrews, from Jan. 1, 1871.

Constant Reader asks: What is the name of the first infantry 1st Lieutenant who, under the new law, will be promoted lineally? *Ans.*—1st Lieutenants are not, under present law, promoted lineally.

J. G. asks: "Of what rank is the Minister to Turkey? Is he an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary or is he a Minister Resident?" *Ans.*—He is an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

M. M. asks: "What can be done to a man discharged under G. O. 80, who enlists again before expiration of limit without stating the facts of his previous service?" *Ans.*—He would most likely be discharged for fraudulent enlistment.

Aspirant.—Read carefully G. O. 83, A. G. O., October 12, 1891, and you will find a course of instruction mapped out which, if followed so far as practicable, will, we doubt not, enable you to successfully pass the Board for a commission.

A. D. C., Ohio.—G. O. 74, A. G. O., of 1891, is the only order issued last year making changes in uniforms. The Army Regulations of 1889 prescribe the straight sword for all officers of the general staff, same as now worn, according to pattern in the Ordnance Department.

Jack asks the relative value to an officer of the U. S. Army of the Doly hammerless gun for all-round work. *Ans.*—\$100 to \$200 net; of the J. P. Clabrough and Bros., \$35 to \$50 (it is not hammerless); of the Parker, about \$50.

What calibre is best? *Ans.*—12 bore.

A. B. C.—The system of appointment of post quartermaster sergeants is such that there is no way of telling individual standing. Your appointment is contingent upon the death or discharge of one of the two appointees from your regiment and upon the decision of the War Department authorities.

W. H. C.—We are unable to say positively yet whether we shall or shall not publish an edition of the Cavalry Drill Regulations. We certainly cannot afford them at the price charged for the Infantry Drill. They will cost much more and the demand will be much less. We have a few calls, but not enough yet to warrant publication.

H. W. P.—There is no allowance for rations, after a man is discharged, but men remaining at posts after discharge waiting arrival of paymaster, or some other personal cause, usually find no difficulty in meeting free of charge with their former comrades. Soldiers are proverbially generous and with them "the bit and the sup" is never missed.

Chicago Co. C.—The private transaction of a promissory note between you and a soldier on furlough to be discharged under G. O. 80, could not, we think, be disposed of as suggested by taking the money out of the debtor's final statements. Better consult your company commander, and he may advise some way that you may secure repayment of the loan.

N. Y.—Enlisted men in the U. S. Army are not permitted to wear spectacles or eye glasses in the ranks. If their eyesight is defective, it would prevent them from becoming marksmen and sharpshooters, a very important branch of military instruction nowadays. If a man receives an injury to his eyesight in the line of duty, he would, of course, be entitled to a pension.

M. C.—Sec. 2166, Revised Statutes, covers your case. It says: "Any alien, of the age of 21 years and upward, who has enlisted, or may enlist, in the armies of the United States, either the Regular or volunteer forces, and has been, or may hereafter be, honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, without any previous declaration to become such, etc., etc."

Chirurgeon asks: Is there much likelihood of Senator Proctor's bill for examining Medical 1st Lieutenants for Captaincy passing, and if so when would it go into effect? *Ans.*—The bill, if passed as framed, would go into effect immediately. The measure has a number of active champions, and may succeed in getting through, though the prospects for any kind of new military legislation are rather unfavorable.

H. B. L. asks: "Will you inform me, if in your power, from what part of Massachusetts the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry went from to the War of the Rebellion, also if Geo. E. Smith, Henry Bucklin or Henry C. Dickson belonged to Co. M of said regiment. I have a book that was picked up on the battlefield containing the above names and if possible I would like to find the family of either of those persons?" *Ans.*—Cos. A, E, F, L and M were organized at San Francisco, Cal.; H. at Boston, Mass.; and B. C. D and I. at Readville, Mass., from Dec. 10, 1862, to June 20, 1863, to serve three years. You can obtain information concerning the enlisted men of the regiment by writing to the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

A. D. S. asks: 1. Are there likely to be any vacancies for 2d Lieutenants in the Army filled before the next class graduates at West Point by appointment from civil life? *Ans.*—No.

2. Are the chances good that there will be a surplus of vacancies? *Ans.*—No. The graduating class comprises 66 members; 32 additional vacancies will be necessary between now and July 1 to provide for the entire class, and there will be a number of non-commissioned officers to be provided for before there will be any chance for civilians.

3. In your opinion would a year's service as a cadet at West Point be adverse or otherwise to one desiring civilian appointment, the said cadet's discharge resulting from lack of preparation in one subject, while his standing in conduct and the other subjects was high? *Ans.*—The service referred to would certainly do no harm, but might do good.

We have received a number of inquiries as to the authority of the President of the United States over the National Guard of the several States. The case as we understand it is this. The President has full authority to call the militia of the several States into the service of the United States, whenever he chooses to assume that the emergency calls for it, and he is the sole judge of the necessity. Whenever called into the service of the United States the militia are subject to precisely the same authority as the Regular Army and must go when they are ordered to Chilly or elsewhere, under pain of the usual penalties for disobedience of military orders. Now a National Guardsman is a member of the militia, though a militiaman is not necessarily a member of the organized State force. As a practical matter it is not at all likely that the President would ever issue orders to a National Guard organization. He would make requisition upon the Governor of a State for his quota of the force called into the National service, and the Governor would determine as to how to best meet the call within the limitations of time fixed by the President. But there are no limitations upon the service of the militiaman when once in the service of the United States. He must go where he is sent and he cannot stop at the State line or at the boundary line of the United States. That question was thoroughly settled by decisions of the highest judicial authority during the War of 1861, and some heart-splitting gentlemen learned at that time to their cost that there is no limitation upon the obligations of a soldier to obey orders.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE NEW NATIONAL GUARD.

THE initial article in the *Century Magazine* for February is by the colonel-elect of the 71st N. Y., Francis V. Greene. Its subject is the "New National Guard," and it contains a dozen illustrations of the new type of citizen soldier and his methods. Col. Greene shows that its present condition of excellence, as revealed at the centennial parade, is the result of barely more than a dozen years of well-directed effort.

The Guard was stimulated to this effort by the mortifying discovery during the railroad strikes of 1877, that a handful of Regulars, under General Hancock, could easily overcome a resistance which had been too powerful for the National Guard of an entire State. Every State in the Union has revised its military code since 1881, and in all but seven States there is now an organized, uniformed, and armed National Guard.

The Naval Reserve has recently been added to the organization. The total reliable force is between 70,000 and 80,000 men in a total of 169,674 organized militia. The annual cost of maintaining the United States Army is about \$1,000 per man. The armies of Europe cost from about \$450 per man (in England) to \$125 per man (in Russia). The organized militia cost a little less than \$24 per man, of which the General Government contributes one sixth and the States five sixths. Officers and men give their services free (except a nominal pay while in camp), and contribute for uniforms, travelling expenses, and other purposes an amount which probably exceeds the amount paid by the States. The Southern States spend less for their militia than they receive from the General Government; while in the West the Government contribution is only about one third of the total cost, in the Central States about one fifth, in certain Eastern States one sixth, and on the Pacific Coast and in the vicinity of New York the States pay fourteen times as much as the General Government. This proportion is even greater in New York.

In the matter of armament there is a diversity which would prove disastrous if the troops of different States should serve together in the field.

The former tendency to gaudy and unserviceable uniforms has been entirely eradicated. The fault, if any, in the uniform is too much simplicity.

Speaking of uniforms, we should like to ask Col. Greene when he last saw the 7th N. Y. parade in full dress uniform bearing knapsacks as represented on page 490 of the *Century*.

The laws of the several States governing the militia tend each year to become more uniform, and will be still further assimilated in time. Colonel Greene thinks that a combination of the New York and Pennsylvania troops would make the ideal Guardsman. In taking for their model the veteran volunteer, the Philadelphia troops have unconsciously imitated the bumper instead of the veteran. But they have a better organization, and in handling troops in the field in the routine of camp, approach nearer to the model of actual service. Col. Greene thinks that an efficient State force of about 100,000 men can be maintained at a total annual expense of about \$50 per man. Of this the Federal Government should contribute one-fifth (\$1,000,000), individuals the same, and the States the remaining three-fifths. This is a very meagre outline of an interesting article which gives a very full account of the history and present condition of the National Guard.

## Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

Colonel Appleton, in Orders No. 23, says: The results of the work of the regiment at Creedmoor during the season of 1891 deserve the highest commendation. The fact that during the last three years scarcely a member of the organization has failed to win his marksmen's decoration, indicates that proficiency in the use of the military rifle is universally recognized in the Seventh Regiment as indispensable in an effective citizen soldier, and in poses the duty of maintaining an equally high standard in the future. The painstaking and intelligent instruction given and enthusiasm manifested in the several companies is recognized and specially commended, and the commanding officer expresses his appreciation of the devotion of Capt. Wm. H. Palmer, Inspector of Rifle Practice, whose long service in this arduous post has materially contributed to the phenomenal success which the regiment has achieved in this department of military duty.

The following table shows the general result of the practice of the present season as compared with that of the previous year:

Company.	1891.			1890.		
	Marksmen (including Sharpshooters)	Total Practice%	Strength at Inspection.	Marksmen (including Sharpshooters)	Total Practice%	Strength at Inspection.
F. & I.	18	18	19	18	17	19
N. C. S.	101	106	101	92	103	101
A.	101	106	101	112	112	101
B.	101	107	101	101	102	101
C.	98	104	101	98	102	101
D.	89	87	85	90	93	90
E.	104	104	101	99	100	101
F.	115	118	101	109	115	101
G.	112	112	101	91	102	101
H.	108	107	101	100	104	101
I.	105	108	101	111	111	101
K.	104	100	101	96	104	101
Total	1047	1089	1011	1014	1003	1019

The names and scores of sharpshooters and marksmen are published herewith. Capt. J. C. Abrams, Capt. G. W. Rand, Lieut. J. B. Holland, and Pvt. F. C. McLevee have qualified for seventeen successive years.

Co. F. Capt. G. W. Rand, on Jan. 19 paraded 53 files on the drill floor.

In the Three Position Match shot at the armory on Jan. 23, the following were the winners:

	200	300	500	Tot.
Sergt. R. M. Dunn, G.	25	23	23	71
Pvt. C. G. Holliday, D.	23	23	23	71
Corpl. T. C. Wiswall, F.	23	24	24	71
Pvt. A. Stevens, F.	24	21	25	70
Sergt. H. W. Jansen, A.	23	21	26	70

Sharpshooters medals were won by:

Lieut. A. McDougall, C.	22	35	35
Sergt. J. D. Ford, F.	32	34	35
Corpl. L. J. Joseph, H.	31	34	35
Pvt. R. W. Lancaster, H.	31	34	35



**Twelfth New York.—Colonel H. Dowd.**

The review of the regiment and presentation of marksmen's badges and team medals, to take place at the armory on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, promises to be an interesting event. His honor, Mayor Grant, it is expected, will accept the review, and a reception will follow the military exercises. The price of tickets for reserved seats has wisely been reduced to 50 cents, and general admission tickets are 25 cents. Liebold's Regimental Band will discourse a select programme. The fifth competition for the Baker Trophy will be shot at the armory range on Feb. 1.

The entertainment and reception of Co. G, Capt. W. H. Kirby, which took place at the Lyceum Opera House, was highly successful. Vocal and instrumental selections were given by a number of talented artists, after which came an enjoyable reception. A very choice and appreciative audience was present. The committee in charge were Lieut. E. Y. Webber, 1st Sergt. W. J. Bell, Corpl. W. Sage, Jr., and O. R. Zimmerman, and are to be complimented for their intelligent work. As Capt. Kirby says: "This company is one of the most jovial in the regiment, and can guarantee a good time whenever they meet."

Capt. Kirby has been nine years a captain and 28 years a member of the 12th. In his responsibilities as company commander the captain is ably assisted by 1st Lieut. A. C. Schuman and 2d Lieut. E. Y. Webber.

Gens. O. O. Howard and Tompkins, Q. M. G., U. S. A., have each had a son in Co. G, both of whom last year were appointed by the President of the U. S. to positions as lieutenants in the Regular Army.

Lieut. G. K. Harroun, Co. B, will offer a suitable medal for shooting among the non-experts of the company at the armory range. The conditions are five shots per man at 200 and 500 yds. There will be three competitions, which will be held on the company drill night. The first competition will be held on Feb. 5.

**Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.**

The regiment in command of Col. David E. Austen assembled for the presentation of marksmen's badges and review by Brig. Gen. B. M. Whitlock, Gen. Insp. Rifle Practice, on Friday evening, Jan. 22. The new Drill Regulations were employed for the first time. The military portion of the programme was preceded by a concert by Jones's Band. The selections were well rendered. At 8.30 the assembly sounded, and the companies formed promptly. The calling of the roll was accomplished without delay, and the regiment was quickly formed into three battalions of four companies of 12 files each. The first battalion was commanded by Lt. Col. Harding with Lt. Roe as adjt.; the second by Capt. Watson with Lt. Brown as adjt., and the third by Capt. Davis with Lt. Anderson as adjt.

The presentation of badges immediately followed the dress parade, after which Col. Austen, in a neat speech, presented Gen. Whitlock, on behalf of the members of the regiment, with a handsome diamond badge. The General thanked the regiment in a few well chosen words. Pvt. E. J. Reilly, Co. E was then presented with the Dolan medal; Pvt. Martin May, Co. B, with the Alder medal; Q. M. Sgt. H. W. Kraft, Co. H, with the diamond marksmen medal, and Ord. Sergt. J. McNevin with the sharpshooter's medal. The review then followed, and this was succeeded by a short battalion drill. This was the first public exhibition in the new regulations, and therefore the regiment should be given some leeway in the matter of criticism. The officers took hold with a willingness and the drill, as a whole, was good. Future exhibitions, however, will undoubtedly show a marked improvement. Several misunderstandings occurred through conflicting orders being given by the commandant of the regiment and those of the battalions. Dancing completed the evening's entertainment. Col. Austen was chairman of the reception committee, Capt. Kerby of the executive committee, and Lieut. Kinkel of the floor committee.

**Seventy-first New York.—Lt.-Col. Dennison.**

MAJOR F. V. GREENE, engineer officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, was elected colonel of the regiment on Jan. 23, receiving 12 votes against 9 for ex-Col. E. A. McAlpin. If the election had been held a little later it would probably have resulted in a unanimous vote for Major Greene. A few officers were of opinion that the election was premature, and felt somewhat disgruntled. Of the captains, it is, perhaps, significant to note that it is known that five of them voted for ex-Col. McAlpin and two for Major Greene. The lieutenants were practically solid for the latter. One captain was absent sick. One officer, a supporter of McAlpin, made a somewhat unseemly display of anger early in the evening towards an older officer. The regiment is to be congratulated on the election of Major Greene, who, with proper support, will elevate the regiment to the sphere it should occupy. Col. elect Greene was a cadet in the West Point Military Academy in 1868, and after being graduated became 2d lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Artillery on June 15, 1870. On June 10, 1872, he became 2d lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers, and was made 1st lieutenant on Jan. 11, 1874. On Feb. 20, 1883, he became captain, and on Dec. 31, 1884, he resigned. During the war between Turkey and Russia he was sent to the latter country as the representative of the United States, and he received the Russian decorations of St. Anne and St. Vladimir. He resigned from the Army in 1886, and became president of the Barker Asphalt Pavement Company, a place he still holds. He is a gentleman of ability and fine education, and we congratulate the regiment upon their excellent selection.

**NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.**

The fourteenth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York met in Albany Jan. 20, some 125 delegates being present. Col. F. Kopper read an interesting address containing a number of suggestions some of which were later approved by the association.

The reorganization of the National Guard was the chief topic discussed. It was decided to recommend the reduction of all companies, without respect to the arm of the service, to eighty-five officers and enlisted men, and that the Military Code be so amended as to admit of appointment and election of the additional officers, and the increase of companies in regiments rendered necessary in the future.

The time of the annual meetings of the association was changed to the second Tuesday in September. The following officers were elected: President—Lt. Col. Wm. J. Harding, 13th Regt.; Vice Presidents—Maj. Chas. L. Abell, 74th Regt.; Capt. R. P. Bush, (Speaker of the Assembly,) 23th Sep. Co.; Secretary—Capt. Fred. L. Holmes, 23d Regt.; Treasurer—Capt. David Wilson, 21 Battery; Chaplain—Capt. Wm. H. Dunnell, 23d Regt.

**COMING EVENTS.**

We have received notification of the following:  
Jan. 30.—Battalion drill, new regulations, and reception, armory, 2d regt., N. Y.

Feb. 2.—Reception and drill of Co. D, 13th N. Y., and De Witt Clinton, comdr., No. 27, K. T., at armory.

Feb. 3.—Presentation of marksmen's badges to 13th N. Y. at armory.

Feb. 3.—Minstrel entertainment and reception Co. F, 23d N. Y., at Central Turn Verein Hall.

Feb. 4.—Annual reception Co. K, 71st N. Y., at Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

Feb. 5.—Athletic games and reception Co. F, 47th N. Y., and Winburg A. A., at armory Marcy avenue and Lynch street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb. 5.—Cadet Theatricals, by First Corps Cadets, Tremont Theatre, Boston, in aid of Armory fund.

Feb. 18.—Dramatic entertainment and reception Co. A, 23d N. Y., at Manhattan Athletic Club.

Feb. 20.—Athletic games Co. K, 13th N. Y., at armory, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Feb. 22.—Review and reception 2d N. Y. Battery at armory.

Feb. 22.—Review of 8th N. Y., at armory.

Feb. 24.—Annual ball Co. F, 69th N. Y., at Tammany Hall, N. Y. City.

March 4.—Athletic games, 74th N. Y., at Armory, Buffalo, N. Y.

March 11.—Review and presentation of "Butt" and "Biker" trophies to 13th N. Y. at armory.

March 12.—Athletic games, 23d N. Y., at Armory.

March 23.—Athletic games, 8th N. Y., at Armory, N. Y. City.

April 19.—Athletic games, 13th N. Y., at Armory, N. Y. City.

April 22.—Review of 8th N. Y., at armory.

**OREGON NATIONAL GUARD.**

The "Californian Illustrated Magazine" for January contains an account of the Oregon National Guard by Harry I. Wells. He tells us that in the States immediately bordering the ocean there are about 6,000 troops, of which California has 3,500, Oregon 1,500 and Washington 1,000. Of these Oregon is maintained in the greatest number in proportion to its population, California spends the most money per man, and Oregon the least, in equipping and maintaining the Service, California troops have the most complete equipment, and Oregon the most defective, as a whole.

Yet the 1st Regiment of Oregon stands at the head of the National Guard of the Pacific Coast in drill, discipline and general effectiveness, though it is less than six years old, having been organized in Portland in 1886. Six of the eight companies occupy a massive stone and brick armory in Portland, 200 ft. square and two stories high, built and furnished at a cost of \$100,000. There is a drill hall, 100x200 ft., two stories high, with a floor of asphaltum, surrounded by a gallery capable of seating comfortably 1,000 people, and a rifle range 200 ft. long in the cellar. There is a battery of two field pieces and two Gatlings, commanded by Capt. E. L. Anderson, an artillery officer of experience in the Civil War. His officers are 1st Lieut. Geo. Thine and Wm. H. Hilt, 2d Lieut. H. W. Williams. The officers of the regiment are:

Field and Staff—Col. Chas. N. Beebe, a N. Y. 7th man, Lt. Col. O. Summers, Maj. B. B. Tuttle, a cavalry veteran of the war; 1st Lt. Geo. F. Belfer, adjt.; Capt. H. F. Stevens, surr.; Capt. A. J. Brown, chaplain; 1st Lt. C. E. Macrum, asst. surr.; 1st Lt. E. Barabehn, Q. M.; 1st Lt. E. W. Leland, C. S.; 1st Lt. D. J. Moore, signal officer; 1st Lt. L. C. Jones, insp. of small arms practice; 1st Lt. W. F. McCaw, E. O., who was the architect of the armory.

Co. A—Capt. F. D. Kelsey, 1st Lt. J. C. Rutemic, 2d Lt. H. C. Spear.

Co. C—Capt. J. H. Porter, 2d Lt. Chas. Hand.

Co. E—Capt. E. W. Moore, 1st Lt. J. T. Moore, 2d Lt. C. C. Merton.

Co. G—Capt. L. C. Farrar, 1st Lt. G. T. Willett, 2d Lt. J. W. Ne Kirk.

Co. I—Capt. J. C. Coffee, 1st Lt. R. K. Lee, 2d Lt. F. E. Conour.

Co. K—Capt. Harry L. Wells, 1st Lt. T. N. Strong, 2d Lt. C. K. Cranston.

"Col. Chas. F. Beebe, the commandant, has no superior as an executive officer, disciplinarian and drill instructor in the entire National Guard of the U. S.; and chiefly from him come the impulse and influence that have raised the regiment to its high state of efficiency."

**TEXAS STATE TROOPS.**

The annual report of Adjt. Gen. M. H. Mabry, of Texas, is an unusually interesting document. In it he says:

I am pleased to report that the Texas Volunteer Guard have made a very gratifying record during the past year, and the officers and men, by their earnest efforts and high sense of duty, have added much to the effectiveness of the State force. Necessarily, the duties required to be performed by them to attain the desired standard of excellence, entails much labor and time, while to be equipped as per the demand of the State, compels the incurring of considerable personal expense. The zeal and interest shown, and the patriotic spirit and enthusiasm displayed by them under such conditions entitle them to every praise.

The military spirit throughout our State is most commendable, as is evinced by the enthusiasm of older organizations and the organization of 25 new companies. For the first time in the history of our Volunteer Guard the number enlisted, as authorized by law, has reached the limit, with many localities knocking at the door for admission. This ought to be most gratifying to our people and a matter of pride for contemplation by our lawmakers. It is characteristic of a great people, because a country with no martial spirit can never rise high in the scale of nations.

I hold that it is the duty of the State to foster this spirit, and when it is remembered that the majority of the State soldiers are young men, and mostly wage workers with limited means, I am impressed with the belief that the State ought to extend generous aid to its soldiers who constitute its active volunteer force.

As now constituted, the volunteer force of the State consists of about seventy companies and its young members pay over \$10,000 annually for their armory rent alone, exclusive of about \$16,000 (estimated) paid for uniforms and other necessary expenses.

Speaking of Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, after whom the State camp was named the Adjt. General says: "He has always been a friend to the Volunteer Guard, and has been ready to willingly render any assistance in his power, and with the resources at his command, such assistance was most valuable." He adds that the presence of the troops from Fort Sam Houston at the camp "was most cordially welcomed by the Volunteer Guard. It was not only a source of pleasure to have them with us, but their participation resulted in much benefit to our own soldiers—the latter result with but little or any expense to the State. The U. S. Army officer, by education and training is a splendid type of our American soldier, and those officers who were at Camp D. S. Stanley were no exception to the rule. They were intelligent and obliging in their efforts to assist our volunteers in all the military duties of camp, and added much to the rapid advancement made therein. The orders published attest to the appre-

ciation of this department. In the line of reform I have inaugurated a compulsory system of examinations of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Volunteer Guard, and I believe that such action will bring greater efficiency and higher intelligence to the Service. It will weed out those toy officers who care nothing for the Service but the display that their bright uniforms and shoulder straps may bring them. The standard will be raised, and the commission will be an evidence of merit, while the shoulder straps will be more highly prized as a badge of greater honor."

Of the State Rangers we are told that—

This arm of the military force of the State has been active and vigilant. They are stationed upon or near our border, and in the sparsely settled portion of our State. Their efforts and influence in creating criminals and preserving life and property have been of great benefit to those sections. A Texas Ranger is a synonym for courage and vigilance, and in the discharge of his duty as a peace officer his history is replete with it, fearlessly performed. A bold rider, a quick eye and a steady hand, he is the terror of the criminal, and merely his presence has its moral effect, acting as a wholesome restraint, and many crimes are not committed for fear of certain pursuit, often capture and punishment. In the estimate of his worth and necessity to the State, this ought to enter into consideration.

During your incumbency, up to date, two train robberies have been committed within the limits of the State, and in each instance the Rangers with some assistance, have taken the trail, and with the impish persistence of the bloodhound, have run down and captured them. Captains Frank Jones and A. A. Britts deserve especial praise for their activity in these pursuits.

For the year ending November 30, 1891, the Rangers have travelled 50,029 miles, made 317 scouts, and arrested 938 persons charged with various crimes. The above distance was largely covered while in the saddle, and necessarily they scouted over a large scope of that sparsely settled section many times. Such patrolling of this border, and the timely settling of our State, would naturally free it of many criminals, and consequently diminish crime. Without such alert vigilance, that section would be a favorite haunt for thieves and murderers, who could freely ply their vocations.

Speaking of the proposed encampment at Chicago he says: "It was the unanimous desire of the convention to have an encampment in 1893, of all the troops from all the States, the same to be under the command of a distinguished officer of the United States Army, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and the transportation and subsistence to be furnished by the United States Government. With the concurrence and permission of the States, it was estimated that 100,000 troops would be gathered there, forming a grand display of American soldiers that would be an impressive scene to the stranger of other nations, as representing the military force and power of our great country. While time would be given the soldiers to visit the exposition, it would be essentially a camp of instructions for a tour of duty of 15 days, from August 10 to 25. The most practical duties of the soldiers in the field will be taught, while the handling and manoeuvring of large bodies of troops will be a splendid lesson to our own troops. Texas troops should be there, not only for the benefit to accrue to themselves, but to the State as well."

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

On Feb. 15 about 200 members of the M. V. M. who have served continuously nine years or over will be presented with the new long service medals in the presence of many hundred other long service men, who fail to receive medals owing to breaks in their enlistments, although in most cases their service was fully as faithful as that of those who served continuously. The various organizations will receive medals as follows: Governor's staff, 2; 1st Brigade staff, 6; 2d Brigade staff, 5; 1st Regt., 20; 2d Regt., 15; 5th Regt., 8; 6th Regt., 15; 8th Regt., 15; 9th Regt., 6; 1st Cadets, 40; 2d Cadets, 16; 1st Cav., 19; Troop F, 10; 1st Art., 8; Battery A, 2. Several members have served continuously for long periods as Col. Bogan, Governor's staff, 24 years; Gen. Peach, 2d Brig., 34 years; Surg. Richardson, 1st Cadets, 24 years; Paymtr. Stevens, 1st Cadets, 29 years; Quartermaster Symonds, 21 Cadets, 44 years; Major Merrill, 1st Art., 24 years; Col. J. Frank Dalton, 21 Cadets, 24 years, while a large number have served over 15 years.

At a recent meeting of the officers of the 1st Brigade the sentiment expressed favored a brigade encampment the second week in June. The various commanders did not favor the regimental encampments contemplated. It was also the sentiment of the officers that the militia law should be so changed as to allow an adjutant and sergeant-major for each battalion, as contemplated by the new drill regulations.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**MAINE MILITIA.**

ADJT. GEN. SPRAGUE, Col. L. H. Kendall, 1st Regt., and Col. Victor Brett, 2d Regt., met to consult on the changes necessitated by the new U. S. Drill Regulations. In order to conform to them two battalions must be formed. In the 1st Regiment the two battalions are as follows: The 1st Battalion—Cos. C, of Auburn; F, of Augusta; H, of Rockland, and D, of Norway, and the 2d Battalion will be composed of Cos. A, B and E, of Portland, and G, of Biddeford. The 2d Regiment will be divided as follows: 1st Battalion—Cos. F, of Dover; G, of Bangor; A, of Hampden, and H, of Waterville, and the 2d—Cos. B and D, of Lewiston, and E, of Skowhegan, and C, of Bath. It is the wish of Col. Kendall and Col. Brett that both regiments hold their encampment at the same date.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**CONNECTICUT.**

The election of a successor to C. B. Erickson for colonel of the 1st resulted in the choice of Maj. Chas. L. Burdett, Chief Engineer on Brig. Gen. Watson's staff. For 57 ballots the vote stood 16 for Erickson and 16 for Maj. Ingraham of the brigade staff, but the companies outside of Hartford, with our Hartford officer, finally united on Burdett. He is a very energetic officer. His place on the staff cannot easily be filled.

Harry B. Cheney has been elected 1st lieutenant of Co. G, 1st South Manchester, vice Chas. Cheney, resigned.

The resignation of Capt. F. L. Lehr, Co. E, 2d, New Haven, has been accepted.

Col. Doherty has accepted the resignation of Lieut. W. H. Newton, of Wallingford, paymaster of the 2d. Pvt. R. V. Bacon, Co. F, 3d, will probably succeed him.

Col. Frost, 4th, assumed command of the regiment Jan. 25 and appointed C. W. Burpee, of Bridgeport, adjutant.

General orders direct the adoption of the New Regulations Feb. 1 in company and setting up drill. In his annual report Adjt. Gen. Kambler recommends eight company regiments of two battalions each, and that the maximum of



companies be raised from 68 to 72. On this point it is noticeable that few of the companies to-day can keep up a membership of 68. The 1st and 2d Regts. have 10 companies and the 3d and 4th eight.

Adjutant General A. H. Embler of Connecticut announces that three months having elapsed since G. O. No. 23, A. G. O., series 1891, was issued, it is believed that sufficient opportunity has been given officers to qualify themselves to teach the men under them, if Par. 11 of said order has been complied with—Therefore, beginning Feb. 1, 1892, the infantry organizations of the Connecticut National Guard will drill in the new Drill Regulations approved by the Secretary of War, Oct. 3, 1891. To insure uniformity throughout the Brigade of the Connecticut National Guard, all infantry manœuvres and exercises not embraced in this system are hereby prohibited. Brigade and Regimental Headquarters and commanders of companies of infantry will make regulation for one dozen copies each. The old [Upton] tactics now on hand may be dropped from property account. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of December, 1891, based on the drill reports for the month: First Regiment, 85.58; Second Regiment, 92.01; Third Regiment, 84.40; Fourth Regiment, 86.35; Separate Companies—1st, 92.41; 2d, 69.00; Battery A, 74.00.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
OHIO.

THERE were about fifteen hundred of the Ohio National Guard who took part in the parade at the inauguration of Governor McKinley at Columbus, Jan. 11. They were principally from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 9th battalions of the 14th and 17th Regiments. There were also two unmounted batteries in line. Most of these commands made their first public appearance under the new Drill Regulations. They made a very creditable appearance in heavy marching order. It will require considerable time to become thoroughly proficient in the work of the new tactics.

The Sporting Review says: "Mr. Peter Gibson, of Cincinnati, who was recently appointed assistant rifle inspector of the 1st Regiment of Ohio by Col. C. B. Hunt, is certainly well adapted to fill that important position. Though a young man, he has for the past 15 years made small arms and artillery a study. He was educated at the well known military school at New Haven, Conn., and ever since graduating has taken great interest in all that pertains to this science, and during his visits to Europe gained much military knowledge at the Woolwich Arsenal, the Krupp gun works at Essen, and other places. He is an enthusiast on rifle shooting, and will, no doubt, infuse much of his spirit into the regiment. It is the intention of Capt. Geiger, the present rifle inspector, and a rifleman of great experience, after the first of the year, to form schools of rifle practice on the Prussian ideas and rules. This, among other things, will include a class for the officers in revolver practice."

General P. C. Cock has assumed the duties of his office, and Gen. Thomas T. Dill retires from the position of Adjutant General with the general good wishes of the Guard. He has rendered good service to the State, and it is hard for any one to leave the office with fewer enemies. He entered upon his military work as a private in Co. G, 16th O. V. I., April 17, 1861, in the first three months' service. He re-enlisted in the same regiment, filled the position of first sergeant and sergeant major. He was discharged in 1864 by reason of expiration of term of service. He enlisted Feb. 1, 1865, as private in the 1st U. S. Vet. Vols., was made sergeant, first sergeant and second lieutenant, assigned to the 9th U. S. Vet. Vols., and made first lieutenant and adjutant; mustered out May, 1866; taken prisoner in battle at Tazewell, Tenn.; exchanged; wounded in assault on Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., and again in assault on Vicksburg, May 18, 1863.

Colonel A. B. Coit, who has filled the position of Asst. Adj. General during the last ten months, goes back to the head of his regiment, the Fourteenth. Col. Coit is a splendid soldier. At the great Cincinnati riots he commanded Co. B of his regiment and the Gatling gun squad. He gave the first command to fire on the rioters. His company charged the three thousand men in front of him, and held their part of the line Saturday night, Sunday and Monday without relief. He also served during the Hocking Valley and Sand Run troubles.

Col. Coit was a member of the Codifying Committee that revised the old code, and has just been appointed chairman of the board to revise the present code, that it may conform to the new Drill Regulations.

The Ohio National Guard Association held its annual session Jan. 12, the day following inauguration. It was found to be an inopportune time. The next session will be held the last of June, 1892.

Comdr. F. E. Cudwick, U. S. N., recently detailed to command the repair ship Ohio, was an interested spectator at the drill on Tuesday, Jan. 26. Adj. Gen. Dalton and Col. Hodges were also present.

At the election held in Co. C on Jan. 26, Lieut. Wm. A. Cary, (J. F.) was elected lieutenant commanding, Ensign Henry D. Sears, elected lieutenant, (J. G.) and Batswain's mate H. N. Sweet was elected ensign. Lieut. Cary is the Secretary of the Hull Yacht Club, and Ensign Sweet is president of the Boston Camera Club.

#### IO WA.—INAUGURATION PARADE.

THE following details were ordered for escort duty on the occasion of the inaugural ceremonies, Wednesday, Jan. 20: Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Maj. Gen. Geo. Greene, Chief of Staff.

Staff of 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. H. Wright, commanding.

Staff of 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. L. Davis, commanding.

Field, staff and line officers, 2d Regiment, Col. P. W. McMahon, commanding.

Field, staff and line officers, 4th Regiment, Col. A. G. Stewart, commanding.

Field, staff and line officers, 3d Regiment, Col. J. G. Gilchrist, commanding.

Field, staff and line officers, 6th Regiment, Col. C. W. Boutin, commanding.

Field, staff and line officers, 1st Regiment, Col. F. W. Mahon, commanding.

Field, staff and line officers, 5th Regiment, Col. C. V. Mount, commanding.

Co. H, 2d Regiment, Capt. J. C. Loper, commanding.

Co. A, 3d Regiment, Lieut. L. P. Sherman, commanding.

3d Regiment band, Frederick Phinney, principal musician.

Co. H and A, 3d Regiment, formed a battalion under command of Major H. W. Parker, 3d Regiment; Lieut. Geo. S. Mahana, 3d Regiment, adjutant.

#### NAVAL BATTALIONS.

##### MASSACHUSETTS.

The exercises of the Naval Battalion last Tuesday evening were begun by a review of the battalion in light marching order. The special instructions to the several divisions were as follows:

First Division—Loading and firing manual with Lee rifle. Second Division—Hotchkiss 3-inch B. L. R. and Gatling, on shore. Third Division—Marinspike seamanship. Fourth Division—Fencing.

After the drills the officers and petty officers were examined in the general plans for the defence of the harbor and in the duties of each boat's crew detailed from the several divisions. This included the manning of the torpedo boats, the placing and locating of torpedoes, the supplying of coal, water and provisions; the operating of the mine fields, knowledge of the harbor, its channels, buoys, anchorages, its navigation when buoys are removed, and the maintaining of communications between the several boats. This feature of instruction has put those upon whom the responsibility rests to thinking for themselves and interesting, to obtain certain and reliable knowledge, and has diffused a feeling of responsibility and self-reliance very desirable where accurate results are to be obtained.

Lieut. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., will lecture upon "Compasses and their Adjustments" before the officers and petty officers of the command, Friday evening, Jan. 22. The commanding officer will also give further instructions in the handling of torpedoes.

The Military Committee of the Legislature gave a hearing Tuesday upon the contemplated increase in the Naval Battalion and no opposition to the increase was developed. It is very probable that the naval force will be doubled during the present year. The battalion received their new outfit of Lee rifles and equipments early this month and will shortly be equipped with a Hotchkiss long 1-pounder and a 3 inch B. L. R.

Lieut. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., gave a lecture before the officers and petty officers of the battalion on the compass at the armory on Friday, Jan. 22. After describing the construction of the compass at present used in the Navy, he explained the methods by which the variation and deviation of compasses used on iron and steel ships are corrected. Lieut. Wadhams is at present stationed at Boston on special duty in connection with the inspection of vessels visiting this port.

The Naval Battalion entered a tug-of-war team of 30 men to pull against 20 from the 1st Regiment at their games on Saturday, Jan. 23. It was the prettiest feature of the evening and the handsome way in which the young tars heaved the infantrymen over the line secured for them the heartiest applause. It was the best two out of three pulls, the Naval Battalion winning the first and second in 1:30 and 30 seconds, respectively.

##### RHODE ISLAND.

Governor Herbert W. Laid, in his message to the Rhode Island Legislature, says:

"An important addition to the available force has been made the past year in a company of naval militia, organized in the town of Bristol under an act of the General Assembly, and numbering 57 officers and men, divided into two boats' crews. To equip this force the State has been allotted upward of \$2,000, being its share of \$25,000 appropriated by Congress for division among the several States organizing a naval militia.

"The naval militia promises to be a valuable accessory to our military force, and in the event of war Rhode Island for home defence would have a great need of men who could assist in operations afloat, including torpedo work. So soon as Congress shall provide for their equipment, I would urge the recruiting of the companies in Providence and Newport now provided for by law."

He then makes an acknowledgment of the courtesies and active assistance accorded by the Navy Department in the interests of the naval militia, especially by Asst. Secretary of the Navy J. R. Soley, Comdr. Jewell, commandant of the Torpedo Station, and Lieut. W. A. Marshall, the latter of whom personally drilled the company.

##### RIFLE PRACTICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE annual report of Col. W. G. Chase, I. G. R. P., of Massachusetts, for 1891, shows the number of marksmen to be as follows: Distinguished marksmen, 44; sharpshooters, 155; first class marksmen, 357; second class, 1,134; third class, 1,141. Col. Chase, among other things, says:

"The department has aimed at progressive efficiency. There was an increased allowance for ammunition, and on the general principles governing the changes begun in 1890, slight modifications in the scores required for qualification in the several classes of marksmanship has made such more accurately represent the real proficiency of the troops.

"I cannot report a satisfactory condition of the militia, as an armed force, to be relied upon to maintain law and order, from their mere possession of arms. As long as substantially one-half this enrollment are returned as unqualified, the confusion of weakness carries its own commentary.

"The responsibility of commission rests lightly on shoulders too narrow to support more than a paper strength. The personnel of the officers is such that when the importance is once realized improvement can be worked out, and marksmanship given the place it deserves.

"The trouble harks back to the misconception of a strong company, regardless of a watered vitality."

##### VARIOUS.

Plans and estimates for a new armory for the 9th Regt., it is expected, will soon be advertised for.

The 8th N. Y., Col. Scott, will parade for instruction on Feb. 15 and 16 at the armory. Battalion drills will also be held on Feb. 4 and 5.

Capt. C. F. Roe, Troop A, N. Y., has applied to the Armory Board for an armory, east of Madison avenue, between 94th and 95th streets, in the rear of the 8th Regiment armory.

The 22d annual reception of Co. K, 1st N. Y., Capt. W. D. Goss, will be held at Lyric Hall, 723 6th avenue, on Thursday evening, Feb. 4. Tickets admitting gentlemen and ladies are 50 cents.

Co. B, 22d N. Y., Capt. Maidhoff, will give a concert at the armory on Feb. 8. Gilmore's band will be in attendance. The athletic club of the regiment will hold games at the armory on March 12.

Col. Elliott S. Miller, of Jamestown, N. D., commanding the 1st Regt., National Guard, has tendered to Gov. Burke the services of his regiment in case of hostilities against Chili. He has about 450 men and officers, all of whom are well drilled.

The grand annual ball of Co. F, 69th N. Y. (Shields's Guard), Capt. Thomas Mortimer, will be celebrated at Tammany Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 24. The music will be furnished by Bayne's regimental band and the tickets are 50 cents, admitting gentlemen and ladies.

The Western Soldier, San Francisco, says: "Adj. Gen. Allen has received many communications from National Guardsmen volunteering their services should our Government become involved in a war with Chili. The Western Soldier believes that California would immediately supply 25 regiments for service should the President request the Governor to enlist that number of men."

The School of the Battalion as laid down in the new Drill Regulations will be exemplified Saturday eve (Jan. 30) in the armory of the 23d N. Y., 66th street and Western Boulevard, N. Y. City, by Cos. C and H, commanded by Major Franklin Barstow. The companies will represent a battalion of four companies. There will also be a bicycle and roller skating race, and a reception with music by Gilmore's Band.

A handsome invitation for the 18th annual ball of the Montgomery Grays, Montgomery, Ala., on Jan. 29, is at hand. Lieut. S. T. Woodcock was chosen of the Arrangement Committee, Sergt. T. C. Doud of the Decoration Committee and Lieut. W. H. Seymour of the Invitation Committee. On the Reception Committee were Gov. T. G. Jones, Col. C. P. Jones, Lieut. J. B. Erwin, U. S. A.; Capt. E. P. Amerine, W. J. Booth, E. A. Graham, M. S. Watson and others.

We have received the report of Adj. Gen. A. D. Ayling, of New Hampshire, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1891. Appended thereto are the reports of Insp. Gen. A. N. Dow, Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., Major H. B. Cilley, I. K. P., roster of the State force, etc. The report of Adj. Gen. A. H. Embler, of Connecticut, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1891, is also at hand. With it is given a roster of the force, military enrollment, reports of Surgeon-General and Medical Director, Brig. Gen. Watson, Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, U. S. Army, Majors Ingalls and Burdett, and Capt. Lathrop; reports of commanding officers of Governor's Foot Guards, Examining Board, etc.

Adj. W. H. Chapin, 65th N. Y., was elected lieutenant-colonel Thursday.

The 14th N. Y. will assemble for review and presentation of marksman's badges on Feb. 17.

Capt. W. M. Watson, Co. G, 13th N. Y., is slated for lieutenant-colonel, vice Harding, promoted.

Col. Eddy, 47th N. Y., for the purpose of instruction in the new Drill Regulations, has organized the regiment as follows: 1st Battalion, Cos. B, E, F and I; 2d Battalion, Cos. A, D, G and K. The 1st Battalion will drill on Feb. 1, 16 and 20, and the 2d on Feb. 4, 12 and 18.

The 7th N. Y., Col. Appleton, has been divided into three battalions of four companies each. Major Kipp commands the 1st Battalion, Capt. Pollard the 2d, and Capt. Abrams the 3d. Two new companies are designated, L and M, the former commanded by Lieut. Stelle, and the latter by Lieut. Eccles. The regiment will parade for instruction on Feb. 16.

The staff of the Governor of Ohio are: Maj. Gen. Elzer J. Pocock, Adj. Gen., Insp. Gen., and Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Jas. L. Butcher, Q. M. Gen. and Commissary Gen., of Subsistence; Brig. Gen. John C. Botrekin, J. A. Gen.; Col. James C. Howe, Asst. J. A. G.; Col. Samuel L. Mooney, Chief of Engineers; Col. Myron T. Herrick, Harry C. Sherrard, Chas. N. Fleischmann, W. C. Brown, J. C. Bowser, R. Nye, John N. Taylor, Albert Halstead, Chas. G. Bickham, Chas. O. James, Aides-de-Camp.

The officers and men of the 1st Regiment, N. G., of Washington, are beginning to canvass the situation with a view to the selection of a successor to Colonel Haines, deceased. Among the officers whose names are most frequently mentioned in connection with the vacancy are Lieut. Colonel Green, of Seattle, and Major Gaus and Captain Pife, of Tacoma. The prospects are that if Capt. Pife, who is an exceptionally energetic and popular gentleman, insists on retiring from the Guard, Lieutenant Colonel Green will be chosen Colonel, while Major Gaus will be advanced to the Lieut. Colonelcy.

Pvt. J. W. Halstead, of Co. C, 7th N. Y., who recently had the distinction of making 14 consecutive bull's-eyes, or 70 out of a possible 70, in a competition at the armory range, at 200 and 500 yard targets, was on the evening of Jan. 23, formally presented with a handsome silver cup offered him by the rifle club, for his splendid shooting. Col. Appleton made the presentation and congratulated the winner. Pvt. Halstead pleasantly responded and presented the rifle club with the sum of \$100, to be used to purchase a trophy for the man making the best record in any fourteen shot match on the armory range this season.

In referring to the Bureau of Records of the War of the Rebellion, S. N. Y., Adj. Gen. Porter in his annual report for 1891 says: "The work in this division of the Adjutant-General's Office is as exacting as heretofore; the force allowed for it is the chief of bureau and one clerk; the number of communications answered by mail by the bureau in 1891 is 15,360, besides this there were personal applications numbering at least 300. The information called for and furnished relates not only to records and other matter of the War of the Rebellion, but also of the Mexican War, the War of 1812, and the Revolutionary War."

Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Harding, 13th Regiment, has been appointed Asst. Inspector General of New York. This appointment is an excellent one. Col. Harding is an officer of wide experience and ripe judgment. He was born in England and served there as a gunner in the Volunteer Artillery. Coming to the United States during the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the 7th New Hampshire Volunteer, Oct. 14, 1863, and was promoted corporal May 30, 1864, and sergeant Dec. 22, 1864. He was appointed adjutant of the 38th Regt. U. S. colored troops in 1865, captain in 1866, and was honorably discharged March 18, 1867. In July, 1867, he joined Co. B, 22d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., as a private, was adjutant in 1868, captain in 1873, and honorably discharged in 1876. He was again appointed adjutant in 1877, and elected lieutenant-colonel Feb. 8, 1888. He was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 13th Regt. and commissioned as such July 5, 1888, which position he occupied previous to his appointment as Asst. Insp. General.

The 11th annual convention of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard will take place under the auspices of the National Guard Association of the State of Wisconsin, at the armory of the Light Horse Squadron, Milwaukee, on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 10 and 11. Expert officers of the Regular Army will address the convention. Papers will be read by Capt. Moses Harris, 1st U. S. Cav.; Capt. John B. Kerr, 5th U. S. Cav.; Lieut. Henry E. Waterman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; and Capt. Theodore W. Goldin, G. I. S. A. P. W. N. G.; also one by the secretary entitled, "Notes on Ten Years' Service with the Wisconsin Guard." The following topics will also come up for discussion: "State Troops at the World's Fair," "Military Education in the Public Schools," etc. On Thursday evening, as guests of the 4th Infantry, the officers attending the convention are invited to attend the Davidson Theatre to witness the performance of Sardou's celebrated play of "Thermidor."

The quarterly returns of the First Brigade, N. Y., ending Dec. 31, 1891, show a loss of 36 over the previous quarter. The strength of each organization for the periods referred to is as follows:

	Ag't's	Dec. 31, 1891—	Ag't's	Sept. 30, '91—
Staff	12	12	12	12
7th Regt.	40	387	1027	1041
8th "	30	502	532	517
9th "	32	579	611	601
13th "	33	634	667	691
22d "	34	623	657	674
69th "	35	845	880	899
71st "	35	577	610	617
2d Batt.	6	85	80	81
Troop A	4	100	104	99
Sig. Corps	1	20	21	20
	265	5,088	5,303	5,339

#### A SELF-RESPECTING TRAMP.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERMIT me, through your columns, to announce to his many friends in the 4th and 2d Artillery that I will not any untimely—decease of "Tramp."

This ancient and lovable dog, who had for years been so well known to the garrison of Fort Adams, feeling the weight of years upon him, anticipated, like the stolid Romans, the stroke of fate by deliberately precipitating himself over the redoubt wall into that canine paradise which his blameless life had so well merited.

"Tramp" was a true soldier's dog, welcome in every battery kitchen and friend to every one from the commanding officer down to the latest recruit. His tail wagged responsive to the austere regard of the officer of the day and the smile of the youngest child.

The most irascible bugler freely allowed him to howl his natural protest against a halting "first call" or imperfect "taps," and in all orders against dogs his name was expressly excepted, at least by inference.

As his oldest friend at the post, I feel that I would be wanting in my duty if I did not lay this tribute to his memory. HARRY C. CUSHING.  
Fort Adams, R. I.



DECISION BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Boatswain Henry Thompson, who presented a claim for the difference between the pay in the rating (Captain of the Forecastle) held by him at the time of the wreck of the *Ashuelot*, in 1883, and the pay of seamen, to which rating he was reduced at the time of the wreck of the *Ashuelot*, the Second Comptroller has disallowed the claim, on the ground that the change of the claimant's rating was within the discretion of the commanding officer, and not in violation of Sec. 1574 R. S., as claimed by Thompson and also by the Chief of Bureau of Navigation. If the claimant had been discharged within a reasonable time after the wreck it is the opinion of the Comptroller that during the time between the wreck and his discharge his commanding officer would not have been justified in reducing him; but he was not so discharged.

SUN PAINTING.

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PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Munn and Co., Patent Attorneys, 361 Broadway, New York City, all bearing date of Jan. 19, 1892:

Paul Mauser, Oberndorf-on-the-Neckar, Germany, shell extractor for bolt guns, 467,180.

Charles B. Withington, Janesville, Wis., breechloading gun, 467,317.  
Ludwig M. von Markhof, Vienna, Austria-Hungary, instrument for determining the angle of lead in gunnery, 467,356.  
Thomas Perkes, London, England: 1. Ejector mechanism for breechloading guns, 467,300. 2. Ejector mechanism for breechloading guns, 467,301.  
Charles Myers, Manchester, England: 1. Screw propeller, 467,323. 2. Screw propeller, 467,323.  
Joel G. Justin, Syracuse, N. Y., shell for high explosives, 467,334.

(Bearing date of Jan. 26, 1892.)

Neil McArthur and Martin Lutz, Detroit, Michigan, screw propeller power for raising sunken vessels, 467,515.  
Albert Storer, Boston, Mass., safety trigger for breechloading guns, 467,334.  
Carlo Von Pecker, Vienna, Austria-Hungary, revolving fire arm, 467,553.  
George F. Elliott, United States Navy: 1. Submarine shell, 467,702. 2. Submarine mine, 467,793.  
Charles and Elizabeth Myers and John Davies, Manchester, England, screw propeller, 467,824.  
Joel G. A. Canet, Paris, France, gun carriage for mounting, 467,553.

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PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 59 Whitehall Street, New York City, Jan. 8, 1892.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, February 8, 1892, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, United States Army, for a period of four months from March 1, 1892, the following articles by contract: Cigars, Crackers, and Hard Bread, Ham, Breakfast Bacon, Corn Meal (white and yellow), and Oatmeal in barrels, Syrup in barrels and the best quality of Golden Syrup in tin cans, Cheese (Factory and Young American). Preference given to all articles of domestic production and manufacture—for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, brands, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened Feb. 8, 1892, and addressed to the undersigned, G. BELL, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

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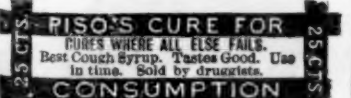
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#### BIRTHS.

DUVAL.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, to the wife of Lieutenant J. H. Duval, 18th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

LITTLE.—At Asheville, N. C., Jan. 15, to the wife of Lieut. John Little, 24th U. S. Infantry, a daughter—ELIZABETH REESE LITTLE.

SCRIVEN.—At San Jose de Costa Rica, Jan. 4, to the wife of 1st Lieut. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

BARTOW—HURST.—At the Church of St. John Baptist, Germantown, Penn., Jan. 20, by the Rev. Frederick Burgess, the Rev. EVELYN P. BARTOW, of Providence, R. I., and MARY, daughter of the late Lieut. William Decatur Hurst, U. S. Navy.

CHASE—LOOMIS.—At Erie, Pa., Jan. 21, Eosign VOLNEY O. CHASE, U. S. Navy, to ELEANOR P., eldest daughter of Paymaster J. Porter Loomis, U. S. Navy.

RENNARD—TOWNSHEND.—At New York City, January 28, Lieut. J. CLIFFORD RENNARD, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Miss MARY LOCKWOOD TOWNSHEND.

#### DIED.

BURNHAM.—At his residence, 40 Chestnut Street, Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 20, of pneumonia, E. B. BURNHAM, brother of Col. H. B. and Capt. D. R. Burnham, U. S. A., and uncle of Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 6th U. S. Infantry, in the 70th year of his age. Interment at Carbondale, Pa., Jan. 23.

CURTIN.—At Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 23, Mrs. ELLEN THEODORA CURTIN, daughter of the late Rear Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, U. S. N.

DE JARON.—At Washington, D. C., January 15, Professor PATRICE DE JARON, U. S. Army, retired.

GARVIN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, Chief Engineer BENJAMIN F. GARVIN, U. S. Navy.

HAINES.—At the Gibson House, Cincinnati, O., Jan. 22, of pneumonia, Capt. ANNE HAINES, Jr., 2d U. S. Infantry.

HOWARD.—At Rome, Italy, Jan. 25, the Rev. ROWLAND BAILEY HOWARD, D. D., brother of Major General Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A.

HOWARD.—At her home in Sank Centre, Minnesota, Jan. 11, of congestion of the lungs, CAROLINE PALMER BRIGGS, wife of John Read Howard, and mother of Lt. H. P. Howard, 8th U. S. Cav.

MOSHER.—At her residence in Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, MARY BRENT, widow of Theodore Mosher, and mother of Lieut. Theodore Mosher, 22d Infantry, and of the wife of Captain Constantine Chase, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

PENNINGTON.—At Fort Monroe, Va., January 23, ETHEL, youngest daughter of Major A. C. M. and Clara M. Pennington, in the 12th year of her age. Interment at West Point, N. Y., Jan. 25.

PRINCE.—At his residence in New York City, January 21, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM E. PRINCE, Major U. S. Army, retired.

SLOAN.—At Bloomsburg, Pa., Friday, Jan. 22, in her 53d year, Mrs. PHOEBE A. SLOAN, sister of Capt. Geo. G. Lott, U. S. Army, retired, and Dr. John H. Lott, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., now of Buffalo, Wyoming.

TYLER.—At Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 25, the Rev. THOMAS P. TYLER, D.D., father of Lieut. Hanson R. Tyler, U. S. N.

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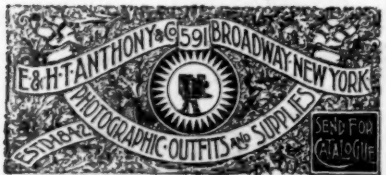
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